CNOMATOLOGY

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שמות הכתבים

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SCRIPTURE ONOMATOLOGY:

BEING

CRITICAL NOTES ON THE SEPTUAGINT AND OTHER VERSIONS, ILLUSTRATED BY PROPER NAMES;

ALSO

TWO APPENDICES ON ALTERATIONS AND TRANSCRIBERS' ERRORS.

BY THE

REV. ELIEZER FLECKER, M.A.,

"In templo Dei offert unnsquisque quod potest; alii aurum, argentum, lapides pretiosos, alii byssum et purpuram et coccum offerunt et hyacinthum; nobiscum bene agitur, si obtulerimus pelles et caprarum pilos."—(JEROM, Prologus Galcatus.)

LONDON:

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH & CO..

1. PATERNOSTER SQUARE.

1883.

LONDON: PRINTED BY WERTHEIMER, LEA AND CO., CHRCUS PLACE, LONDON WALL.

TO THE RIGHT REVEREND

JOSEPH BARBER LIGHTFOOT, D.D., D.C L., $_{\text{ETC.}}$

LORD BISHOP OF DURHAM,

This work is, with his lordship's kind permission,

MOST GRATEFULLY DEDICATED,

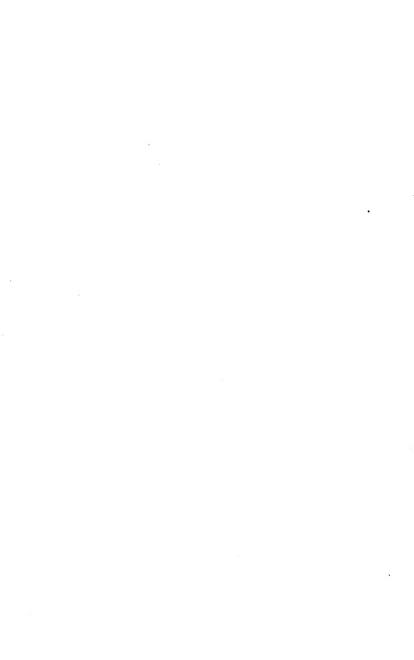
WITH PROFOUND RESPECT FOR HIS HIGH CHARACTER

AS A SCHOLAR AND ENCOURAGER OF

SACRED LITERATURE,

BY HIS MOST OBLIGED AND MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.



PREFACE.

The following treatise is compiled chiefly from notes made during my collation of the Septuagint and Peshito Versions with the original Hebrew.

Long before that collation had reached the end of the Pentateuch, these notes began to show remarkable results concerning both the Hebrew Text and the Septuagint Version; results which seemed to me so interesting and important that I felt induced to continue my researches with regard to them only. The discoveries which I thus made, were to me as nuggets of gold which rejoice the industrious miner. They seemed by degrees to lay open rich treasures in the science of criticism both sacred and secular; revealing methods of solving Textual difficulties, which perhaps, strictly speaking, had not been altogether unknown before; but, though known, had not received from students the attention which they deserve. By the aid of these methods I have been able to explain decisively many variations and discrepancies between the two most ancient Repositories of God's Word, the Hebrew and the LXX., which had hitherto resisted every attempt at solution by other May these successes, for which I am deeply means.

vi Preface.

thankful to Almighty God, to some extent also silence objectors to the Holy Scriptures, and encourage believers in the hope of a speedy triumph of the oneness of the Bible.

Meanwhile, reserving the publication of the Notes on the Hebrew Text, as well as those showing the general results of the whole collation for a future occasion; those concerning the LXX, are here given to the public, together with remarks upon other versions. But as most of these notes were obtained from or strongly confirmed by the observation of the rendering and spelling of Proper Names—than which nothing even in a translation can speak more clearly and positively in support of a critic's theories—it was therefore thought advisable to illustrate these theories by instances taken from among those names. This course led to the adoption of an arrangement of the notes and other matters which was considered most suitable to these illustrations; and thereby the work became, almost of its own accord, a Scripture Onomatology. If this publication should so far answer my design as to contribute in any degree to the advancement of sacred criticism, I shall deem my pains well bestowed and amply rewarded.

Perhaps I may also premise that, short as the following dissertations are, yet considering the variety of questions which they discuss, taking also into account that some of them are either new, or if not new, have only been considered in other connections before, I may ask the indulgence of the reader if he find me unwarily to have committed some mistakes.

I have also to ask the reader's kind forbearance with the imperfections of the Uncial Alphabet on page 66. It was with great difficulty that a few casts were obtained showing the outlines of some letters which among the capitals are now entirely superseded by others with modern forms. For the remaining letters we have had to use ordinary capitals.

And here I avail myself, with much pleasure, of the opportunity of making my best acknowledgments to the friends who last year took so kind an interest in my tract on "Variations of Versions," that, without an advertisement, it was spread to nearly all parts of England.

I have also to thank the Bishop of Durham for his very kind permission to inscribe this work to him. But this is not to be considered as in any way rendering his Lordship responsible for the matter therein contained.

DURHAM, May 4th, 1883.

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SCRIPTURE ONOMATOLOGY.

INTRODUCTION.

In this age of keen criticism, searching deeply into the very foundation of matters of all kinds, it is truly surprising that, of the derivation of Scripture names in their English and Greek forms from those of the original Hebrew, no investigation of any consequence has ever been seriously attempted before. No particle of the language of Holy Writ has been considered exempt from free and inquisitorial examination by friend and by foe; but names only have in this respect received little or no attention at all. It is well-known that nomenclature is of great importance in every branch of literature. Even in fiction names are carefully chosen, and their forms duly weighed and scrutinised. In history it would be utter confusion and ruin to change even one of the principal names. But more, perhaps, than in any other writing is this the case in Scripture. There the original forms are of the greatest value and importance. Every name has a meaning. Some, if not all, were specially chosen, or invented with a view to the meaning which they convey; and if the form of any was altered, it was in order to alter the meaning. Thus Abram means "high father," but Abraham, "father of a multitude"; Sarai means "princely," but Sarah, "princess." Yet in the translations of Scripture history, as well as in Scripture prophecy, the most complicated variations exist among names of persons and places of every degree of importance; and few only have escaped all variations, so as to be in form exactly like their Hebrew prototypes. For, ever since the LXX. was made, alterations which were first necessitated by unavoidable linguistic rules, were allowed for more than 2,000 years to be multiplied by transcribers, and to be crystallised and perpetuated by secondary Versions made from the Greek.

Since then no systematic explanation of these variations has ever been given before, therefore a treatise which has this for its object, can require no lengthy Preface or Apology at its Introduction. It is a want which had to be supplied. Indeed, strictly speaking, not one, but two wants are supplied here. For it so happens that the examination of the names is not the only requirement, to satisfy which the first attempt is made here. The generalizations and explanations given with it, and, I trust, shown to be incontrovertibly true, are also, if not altogether new, vet unapplied, and almost unknown even in the best works on Textual Criticism in general or on the LXX. in particular. Here, from the nature of the case, their application is confined almost solely to the variations of names; but, at least, some of them can include, with equal truth, other words of all kinds,

which, for want of these applications, have hitherto remained unexplained. Another reason, therefore, for publishing this treatise we may claim to be the opportunity which it affords of giving these explanations, and of illustrating their application. Moreover, that the subject is also one of great importance, not only to Bible students by the additional light which it throws on Scripture exegesis and criticism, but also to many others on linguistic, philological, and antiquarian grounds, the following pages will, I believe, indirectly but clearly manifest. In the mere pursuit of their own specific teaching, they will show it even far better than any number of words expressly devoted to its demonstration ever can or will do; therefore, altogether, it can only be wasting time here to launch out into any further remarks upon their importance, or upon any other prefatory matter.

CORRUPTIONS OF AGE.

We say then, at once, that if we enquire how those modern forms of Scripture names have been derived, and why so many of these derivations are so unlike their originals as almost to constitute new names, more or less different from those we read in the Hebrew, we shall find that they are mostly ascribable to two great causes, viz., Hellenisation, and natural or accidental corruption. The first has supplied the original variations, whose authors were chiefly the translators; the second came at all ages

from the hands of the transcribers. It is customary to speak of corruptions of age. But it is especially through the latter cause that the LXX., perhaps more than any other work written in any language, seems to have followed the English rule, that the spelling of names is arbitrary. Thus we have Smith, Smyth, Smythe; Elliott has, I believe, four or five spellings; and so many others. Some names are not even pronounced according to their spelling, as Cholmondelev, Majoribanks, Leicester. Thus also in the LXX.. many names have not merely one arbitrary spelling but several. Some have different spellings in different codices; and some, which are alike in the codices, are not so in the different books of the Bible. Even a common name like Naphthali is Nephthaleim in Genesis, Exodus, Isaiah, Ezekiel, Apocrypha, and New Testament; Nephthalim in 1 Kings; and Nephthali, which alone is correct in the consonants according to the Hebrew, in 2 Kings, 1 and 2 Chr., and Psalms. Such differences cannot but indicate to some extent, accidental changes. Moreover, the cases which occur the opposite way hardly indicate anything else than the same rule of irregularities. I shall explain this best by an example. One of the most frequent changes that occur in LXX. names is that of final v into μ , and rice versa. Thus we find both $A\sigma\rho\omega\nu$ and $A \sigma \rho \omega \mu$ for γ-2π, Hezron, which never is written with an m (Mem) in Hebrew. Also Gesem and Edem for עדן, Goshen, and עדן, Eden. Yet, whereas the name גרשון, Gershon, the son of Levi, has the

second form ברשם Gershom in 1 Chr. in Hebrew, it is never thus changed in the LXX. The reason cannot be that the translators wished to distinguish this name from the other Gershoms, of which there are no less than four in the Bible, by keeping the nto this, and reserving the m to the others. For, first, this name has in the LXX. another strong distinguishing mark. It is, in fact, probably through a misreading of the original by the translators, rendered always $\Gamma \epsilon \delta \sigma \omega \nu$ (except only Gen. xlvi. 11, $\Gamma \eta \rho \sigma \omega \nu$, and 1 Chr. xxvi. 21, Γηρσωνι bis). Secondly, two of the other Gershoms (Judges xviii. 30, Ezra viii. 2), also could not keep their m in Greek, but were rendered $\Gamma \eta \rho \sigma \omega \nu$ with ν . These reverse cases then. which are indeed few and far between-remarkable as they are as instances of greater regularity in the translation than in the original—even they, I say, are also sufficiently arbitrary to give cause to suspicion, if not of natural corruption, of clerical emendation.

How then these natural corruptions have taken place, we cannot stop to show here, but will do so by examples in an Appendix. We must now proceed to show, as we intimated before, that not all the variations of names in Scripture are corruptions, but that a very large number of them have proceeded from the translators themselves. Though, through the LXX. alone, they are dating back to two or three centuries before Christ, nay, long before then—as the LXX. was probably made only to supply a long-felt want of Hellenistic Jews, to whom, living in Greek-speaking

countries, Greek had become the mother tongue— Hellenised names in some form or other must have been household names among them, yet to the present day a large contingent of these names in Greek, Latin, English, and other languages are still as they were from the beginning. They can also be explained by various rules obtained from the constitutions of and differences between the Hebrew and Greek languages. Many forms, indeed, are so unlike those we find in the Hebrew in their places, that at first sight they are hardly recognizable as the same; yet, I say, these rules explain them, assigning regular causes of different kinds, which must have been operating during the translation itself, and which have chiefly sprung from various linguistic principles. Even of the names that really have suffered corruption, many of the primary forms were not exactly like the Hebrew, but formations of the same kind.

GENERAL NOTIONS.

It is sometimes imagined that, in general, the greater part of all variations, which are not later corruptions, is due to the Hellenisation of the names, and the remainder to mistaken readings of the Hebrew letters, and other accidental and archaic causes.

But (a.) mistaken readings can only occur in obscure and little-known names. Instances need not be given here, because they are too numerous both in the LXX. and in the Peshito. We also readily grant that some names, which are well-known to us, might have been little known to the Authors of these Versions, so that of them also mistaken readings were not unlikely to be perpetuated in the Versions. An instance of this in the Peshito is Jochebed, the mother of Moses, written with a ¬ in the Hebrew, but rendered there Juchobor, as if it had been written with the similar looking letter ¬. In the LXX. Γεδσων (Gershon), of which we spoke before, is perhaps also such an instance by a similar misreading. But we cannot think that names like Γομορρα, Νωε, Ισαακ, which in the original are Amorah, Noach, Yitschak, had received these forms by reason of their having been unknown names. Perhaps Γεδσων also had another cause than a Various Reading.

(b.) Then to heap up all that are not mistaken readings or later corruptions under the one title of Hellenization is either taking too general and superficial a view of them, or ignoring the greatness of their number. It is, perhaps, because our English Bible also gives Hellenized forms, though not exclusively. The exceptions are found chiefly in the Old Testament, where, in some cases, it rightly follows the Hebrew instead of the Greek, in others it inconsistently follows neither, as (Ex. vi. 22), Zithri for (Sithri), which in the LXX. is Σεγρει. We shall have opportunities of pointing out, as we proceed, many of the inconsistencies which are so numerous in the Authorised Version; inconsistencies such as spelling names differently in the Old and New Testaments;

one instance which we may mention here, is Naphthali and Nephthalim, to which we have alluded before in its Greek shape; another is Joshua, called "Jesus" twice in the New Testament (Acts vii. 45; Heb. iv. 8); and others which are given in the lists below, inconsistencies also of spelling names differently in one and the same Testament, as Reuel and Raguel (Num. x. 29), for רעואל. But it is, I say, because we are thus familiar with only the later forms, which have been chiefly received from the LXX, first into the Latin, and then into other European languages; and because we are not so familiar with the original forms as they are in the Hebrew, that we generally do not realise the extent of the changes which Bible names have undergone whilst passing from the Hebrew into the Greek, and imagine that, deducting a certain number of translators' mistakes by Various Readings in the original, and another number of transcribers' mistakes, all the remainder can be ranged under the one class of Hellenisation. But unless this Hellenisation is the first to be understood, both in its extent and its several branches, it will be vain to try to solve the mysteries of the later great cause of alterations, viz, by transcribers' mistakes.

For further reference in regard to differences between the Old and New Testaments, I give the following two lists of names, taken from the genealogies of Luke iii. and Matt. i. The order in every line is first the English of the Old Testament, and of the Revised Version of the New Testament, then the Hebrew, then the English of the Authorised Version in the New Testament, then the Greek of the Textus Receptus.

I.—Luke iii. 33—37.

- 37. Mahalaleel, מחללאל; Maleleel, Μαλελεηλ.

 Methuselah, מתושלה; Mathusala, Μαθουσαλα.
- 36. Noah, τις; Noe, Νωε. Shem, τω; Sem, Σημ.
- 35. Shelah, Salah, השלה; Sala, Σαλα. Eber, עבר; Heber, Εβερ. Peleg, פלג; Phalec, Φαλεκ. Reu, רעו; Ragau, Payav. Serug, שרוג; Saruch, Σαρουχ.
- Nahor, בחור ; Nachor, Ναχωρ.
 Terah, הבח; Thara, Θαρα.
- 33. Judah, יהודה; Juda (Matt., Judas), *Iovδa* (gen. case).

Perez, Pharez, קברן; Phares, Φαρες. Hezron, דערון; Esrom, Εσρων. Arni (O. T., Ram), בה; Aram, Αραμ.

П.—Матт. і. 3—12.

- Judah, יהודה; Judas, Ιουδας.
 Perez, Pharez, יברץ; Phares, Φαρες.
 Zerah, Zarah, דרח; Zara, Ζαρα.
 Ταmar, המר; Thamar, Θαμαρ.
 Hezron, הברון; Esrom, Εσρωμ.
 Ram, בח; Aram, Αραμ.
- Amminadab, צמינדב ; Aminadab, Αμιναδαβ.
 Nahshon, נחשון ; Naasson, Ναασσων.

- Boaz, בעז; Booz, Booζ.
 Rahab, רחב; Rachab, Paχaβ.
- 6. Uriah, Urijah, אוריה; Urias, Ουριου (gen. c.).
- 7. Rehoboam, רחבעם; Roboam, *Poβoaμ*. Abijah, Abia, אביה; Abia, *Aβia*.
- 8. Jehoshaphat, יהושפט ; Josaphat, $I\omega\sigma a\phi a\tau$.
- Uzziah, עויה, עויה, etc.; Ozias, Οζιας. Jotham, יותם ; Joatham, Ιωαθαμ. Ahaz, אחז; Achaz, Αχαζ.
- Hezekiah, הזקיהו ; Ezekias, Εζεκιας.
 Manasseh, מנשה ; Manasses, Μανασσες.
- 11. Josiah, יאשיהו ; Josias, $I\omega\sigma\iota a\varsigma$. Jechoniah (O. T., Jeconiah), יכניה ; Jechonias, $I\epsilon\chi o\imath\iota a\varsigma$

ETHNIZATION AND IDIOMATIZATION.

The first thing, then, we have to remember is that nearly every language has not only regular idiomatic peculiarities, each of which forms a rule, governing large classes of names or other words; but often changes names quite arbitrarily, even without any reason from philology or etymology; for instance, "Germany," Deutschland (Germ.), L'Allemand (Fr.); "Jacob" is in French "Jaque," and no English translator of the Bible, from Wycliffe to the last Revisers of the New Testament, has ventured to render any $Ia\kappa\omega\beta$ os (not $Ia\kappa\omega\beta$, by which the Greek New Testa-

ment distinguishes the patriarch from other persons of this name, all of whom it calls $Ia\kappa\omega\beta$ os) otherwise than "James" in our language, leaving the patriarch in the undivided possession of his own name. A few instances of the Peshito also may here be given. Besides spelling names plene for defective, and vice versâ; sometimes also changing initial Jods into Nuns, or, like the LXX., a final Mem into a Nun; it always gives איסחק Ischak for יצחק Yitschak (English Isaak), אחור Athur for אשור Ashur, בקם Rekem for קדש Kadesh, מתכין Mathneen for בשן Bashan, רוביל Rubeel for ראובן Reuben, etc. It is worth observing here that Josephus agrees with the Peshito in giving $Pov\beta\eta\lambda$ for Reuben. Then, in the LXX., we have Αιθιοπια ' for בוש (Cush), Αιγυπτος for מצרים Mitsraim, θαλασσα $\epsilon \rho \nu \theta \rho a$ for כמף (literally, "the sea of flags," English "the Red Sea"). Here we do not include the numerous instances in which the LXX. either turns common words of every part of speech into proper names, or translates names by mistake, as if they were common words; for instance (Deut. i. 1), חצרת Hazeroth it renders מעאמי, and די זהב Dizahab it makes into καταχρυσεα. But we may include the translation of names of feasts, and other ceremonial appellations, by expressions with different meanings from those of the original; for instance, αγχιστευς and αγχιστευω for a redeemer, and באל to redeem (in the English Bibln "avenger" and "kinsman").

Let us call this class of alterations Ethnization of names (if I may coin this word). From the above

examples, it will be seen that there are two kinds of these arbitrary formations. The first belongs chiefly to proper names of persons, which are simply changed for others of common and frequent occurrence among the people of the language into which they are thus translated. The second belongs to names of places, and refers to changes in which the new name signifies some quality or characteristic; for instance, Aιθιοπια comes from $A\iota\theta\iota$ οψ "a burned face"; $\Sigma\nu\rho$ ος from συρισσω "to whistle." Then we have yet a number of changes, for which causes can be discovered to have regularly operated upon them at their first formation, and which we might call IDIOMATIZATION of the names. The difference between this and the preceding class will be best seen by an example. The word כנענית (a Canaanitish woman) occurs twice in the Bible. But in Exodus vi. 15, it is rendered in the LXX. Φοινισση, which belongs to the class of Ethnization; in Genesis xlvi. 10, it is Xavavitis, which belongs to that of Idiomatization. This second class embraces in the LXX. a much larger field than the former, and must be treated in several divisions. The rules, therefore, which in the following pages we shall suggest for it, will separate the cases into different kinds; and, we venture to think, will explain each division and subdivision satisfactorily; at least, will show the process or processes by which the several changes have come to exist. For some names were changed not by one process only, but underwent two or more either simultaneous or successive processes.

I.—Suffixes.

The simplest kind of Idiomatization of names into Greek is that by the addition of suffixes. But the change which this creates in the names, though it seems small at first sight, is yet one of the largest. These suffixes not only alter the original ring of the words themselves, but also destroy their Hebrew rigidity, and make them declinable for the Greek cases. It is, perhaps, for this reason that the LXX.. unlike Josephus and other later writers, leave most names without suffix and indeclinable, and treat some Hebrew suffixes as radicals, reproducing them with Greek letters; for instance, Χερουβιμ. Several instances of this are also found in Numbers xxvi.. in the rendering of the Hebrew patronymics, though in those of Numbers iii. the suffixes are rejected. Even the Greek New Testament seems only to be restrained from a number of suffixes by its following the LXX. in Old Testament names. Thus it retains the LXX. form $Ia\kappa\omega\beta$ for the patriarch; though it gives $Ia\kappa\omega\beta$ os (as we saw above), to all persons of the same name who belonged to later times, and whom the English New Testament distinguishes by "James." Besides names which have received suffixes, a few others without them in the LXX. are also declined by the third conjugation, as $\Sigma \iota \delta \omega \nu$, -vos.

(1.) Of the suffixes that are given, we consider first os, η , and α . In the LXX, they are probably never attached to names of persons, except those which are called *gentilia*, *i.e.*, names which signify the inhabitants

of places; for instance, $M\eta\delta\sigma$, a Median. In this case alone these suffixes have also their proper gender, like adjectives. But when attached to other names, their genders, unless they conform to other Greek rules, are doubtful; for instance, $Xa\rho\mu\eta\lambda\sigma$ for Carmel (for which also $X\epsilon\rho\mu\epsilon\lambda$ is found), is used both in the masculine and feminine genders; though $A\iota\gamma\nu\pi\tau\sigma$, according to a well-known rule of Greek grammar, can only be feminine.

In New Testament names the English translations generally reproduce these suffixes by us, e, and a; as in Romans xvi., Epenetus, Phebe, Tryphena for Επαινετος, Φοιβη, Τρυφαινα. The Revised Version corrects "Urbanus" for "Urbane," Ουρβανον (Rom. xvi. 9); though "Urban" would have been better English. "Aristobul," too, of the Geneva Bible (Rom. xvi. 10), might have passed for Aristobulus, Αριστοβουλου. But it is an error, at least misleading, on the part of the Authorised Version to call the Cin Ezek. xxx. 5), Lydia, and the inhabitants of it (in Jer. xlvi. 9), Lydians. For Lydia was in Asia Minor, and is never really mentioned in the Old Testament; whilst Lud, as the name ought to be (LXX. Λουδ), was in Africa.

(2.) The suffixes as and ης (gen. a and η, or ov after a vowel) are given both to gentilia and to proper names; as Περσης, a Persian, and Ιωνας, Πετεφρης, Ιορδανης, for Jonah, Potiphar, Jordan (ירדן, בוטיפר). Some purely New Testament names with these terminations are Ανδρεας, Andrew; Λουκας, Luke.

Note.—In the English translations these suffixes were the cause of many mistakes and inconsistencies. In some purely New Testament names, partly to avoid ambiguities, and partly for euphony's sake, the translators were bound to reproduce both these and other suffixes with English letters; although, by so doing, they made them integral parts of the names, e.g., to distinguish between $\Sigma \tau \epsilon \phi a v o s$ and $\Sigma \tau \epsilon \phi a v a s$, the first is called Stephen, the latter Stephanas; Euphony also forbids to alter Demas, Lysias, Apelles, etc. Nor could we fancy Anna with Tyndale and Cranmer for Avvas: or Lysania with Geneva for Avoaviov. Again, some names which occur only in oblique cases, and with no indication of the gender, are doubtful as to what they were in the nominative case; for instance, Nymphas (Col. iv. 15), for Νυμφαν, might also have been Nympha. Thus the Revised Version corrects Junias in Rom. xvi. 7, for Junia (Iouviav). Geneva and the Revised Version give Euodia in Phil. iv. 2 for Euodias (Ευοδιαν). On the other hand, the Geneva gives also Julias in Rom. xvi. 15 for Julia (Iουλιαν); and Tyndale and Cranmer give Sintiches, in Phil. iv. 2, for Syntyche (Συντυχην). Inadmissible are the needless devices of Tyndale, Cranmer, and Geneva in giving (a) Herman, Hermen, (b) Herman, Mercurius, (c) Hermas, Mercurius, for Hermas, Hermes (Rom. xvi. 14). It is curious that the Authorised Version in the New Testament made a distinction between names in the genitive case and those it found in other cases; as Juda for the genitive Ιουδα, Judas

for other cases. But the great, though conscious, mistake of the Authorised Version was to reproduce these suffixes in the New Testament, even with names which itself gives in the Old Testament without them; for instance, Zacharias, Barachias, and Manasses, which the Revised Version restores to Zachariah, Barachiah, and Manasseh.

- (3.) Of the third declension occurs chiefly the termination $\iota\tau\iota$ s, genitive $\iota\tau\iota$ bos, both for places and for gentilia feminine: e.g., $Xavav\iota\tau\iota$ s (Gen. xlvi. 10), a Canaanitish woman; and often $\Gamma a\lambda aa\delta\iota\tau\iota$ s, $Ba\sigma av\iota\tau\iota$ s, $M\omega a\beta\iota\tau\iota$ s, etc., for Gilead, Bashan, Moab, or a woman of Gilead, Bashan, or Moab The men in these gentilia were distinguished by the termination $\iota\tau\eta$ s, genitive $\iota\tau\sigma\nu$, as $M\omega a\beta\iota\tau\eta$ s, $A\mu\mu av\iota\tau\eta$ s, etc.
- (4.) One more suffix need only be mentioned, *i.e.*, *ιστι*, which signifies "the language," and is a translation of the Hebrew suffix *ith*: for instance (Neh. xiii. 24), *Iουδαιστι* and *Αζωτιστι*, for אשרודית and יהודית the Jewish language and the Ashdod language).

Corollary 1.—As in other things so even in suffixes, many names are not uniformly treated in the LXX. They either have sometimes one and sometimes another termination, as $Xa\rho\mu\eta\lambda\sigma$ and $Xa\mu\eta\lambda\tau\sigma$; or they are sometimes used with and sometimes without any termination at all; for instance, μ , Bashan, has both $Ba\sigma av$ and $Ba\sigma av\tau\tau\tau$. Therefore it need not surprise that a suffix in an oblique case is sometimes found with names which are generally treated as indeclinables, and used without any termination; for

instance, $\Sigma a \lambda \omega \mu \omega \nu \tau o s$ (found only in Prov. i. 1, and xxv. 1). Perhaps $Zo\gamma o \rho a$, for Zoar (Gen. xiii. 10), is an instance of this kind.

Corollary 2.—Since it cannot but happen that many names in the LXX should occur only in oblique cases and not in the nominative; for instance, Barachiah and Media occur only in the genitive, $Ba\rho a\chi \iota ov$, $M\eta\delta\omega\nu$; therefore it will be easily seen that some of them will occur with declined terminations, and appear at first sight, when compared with the Hebrew, to be corruptions. This is perhaps the case with $E\delta\rho a\nu$ for STR, Edrei.

II.—GENTILIA.

We have already alluded in the preceding section to this branch of Hellenisation by the use of suffixes as belonging to a particular class of proper names, viz., those which signify the inhabitants of places. Yet a few remarks remain to be made, which are best arranged by themselves under their own title. If the LXX. was only sparing in the use of personal suffixes. it went to the extreme in that of the gentilia. The Hebrew language has also suffixes for this purpose, which are all seen in מואבי, feminine סואביה or מואבית, plural מואבים; i.e., a Moabite, Moabitess, Moabites. But the Hebrew employs them very The plural, especially, hardly exists in many names, at least not in the Bible; and instead of it the name of the country is used. The LXX., on the other hand, multiplies them unnecessarily to

a very great extent; and that not so much in the singular number, as more particularly in the plural, where they are scarcest in the Hebrew: e.g., it can make no difference whether you say "the land of Canaan," or "the land of the Canaanites"; yet the Hebrew, in Exod. vi. 4, has כנען, "Canaan," and the Septuagint Version, Xavavaiw, "of the Canaanites." In fact, sometimes it appears that, except where it was quite inadmissible, the LXX. considered all names of places to be those of nations in the collective singular, and therefore preferred thus rendering them as plurals of gentilia, to merely putting down the name as in the Hebrew. This distinction, which the LXX, thus made, is best seen in the following two examples: "the tabernacles of Edom" (Ps. lxxxiii. 6), is τα σκηνωματα των Ιδουμαιων; but "lead me into Edom" (Ps. lx. 9 and eviii. 10), is $\delta\delta\eta\eta\eta\sigma\epsilon\iota$ $\mu\epsilon$ $\epsilon\omega$ s της Ιδουμαίας. Again, Persia is always οι Περσαί, "the Persians," except once, Dan. xi. 2, where in the phrase "three kings in Persia," it is rendered εν τη Περσιδι.

Yet sometimes names which have suffixes in the Hebrew are given without them in the Greek. This is chiefly the case with those which the translators considered to be patronymics. In Hebrew, patronymics only occur in the singular, and only with the masculine singular termination of the gentilia for their suffix. These supposed or real patronymics the LXX. either gives with the Hebrew suffix in Greek letters, as $\Sigma \eta \lambda \omega \nu \iota$, $E \phi \rho a \theta \iota$, etc., or without any suffix

at all, perhaps only paraphrasing them with the addition of vios or vioi του (Josh. xxii. 1).

Of the gentilia, some terminate in os, as, ηs , feminine η ; the most in ιos , ιa ; and some in $\iota \tau \eta s$, feminine $\iota \tau \iota s$; which are all declined like adjectives in case, number, and gender. Some occur in different places with different terminations; and some have the addition of $\epsilon \kappa$ or $\beta a \sigma \iota \lambda \epsilon \upsilon s$ $\tau \omega \nu$, or $\tau \upsilon \rho a \nu \iota s$ $\tau \omega \nu$, etc. (Job ii. 11). It is a pity that the English Bible also imitates the LXX. in multiplying such renderings unnecessarily; and often so even in passages where the LXX. follows the Hebrew; for instance, 2 Chron. xxi. 8, 9, 10.

III.—AMALGAMATED SUFFIXES.

The mode of furnishing names with suffixes, considered in the preceding two sections, was that by Appendage only. Names without suffix were supposed to be left entire, and to have the Greek termination added. Names with suffix merely exchange their Hebrew for the Greek ones. Great as is the change thus produced in the name, we come now to another mode, which causes a much greater change, viz., that by Amalgamation of the last root-letters with the suffix.

(1.) There are names in the Old Testament whose last letters, when written in Greek without any addition, look like grammatical suffixes. As the LXX. left most proper names without suffix and indeclinable, so also most of these. Such are Καδης for לכיש Αχιμαας for אחימעץ Achimaaz, Λαχις for

Lachish, etc. Only once (Ezek. xlvii. 19), we find in Codex B. $Ka\delta\eta\mu$, which is evidently a transcriber's mistake. Yet there are some with these original suffix-like terminations, which are declined. They are of two kinds. First, names like Κυρος, Ασσουηρος, and $A\rho\tau a\xi \epsilon \rho \xi \eta s$, which are not really derived from their Hebrew equivalents, כורש and אחשורוש, but are either Greek originally, or, being historical names, have been engrafted into the language, before the translation of the LXX, was made. Their os and ns must change according to the rules of Greek grammar. Secondly, names like $\Sigma a \rho \rho a$, $\Gamma a \zeta a$, etc., that could only have been derived from the Hebrew. end with a vowel, especially the a, which stands for the Hebrew 7, and this vowel is treated as if it were only a Greek suffix. This is one kind of Amalgamation. The radical final a is amalgamated with the suffix a, and both form together one declinable letter; so that by declension we obtain $\Gamma a \zeta \eta s$, Avvav, etc. Generally, the vowels at the end of most names are partly merged, and lost in the suffix, and partly combined or amalgamated with it. Such is Zayapias, Iepemias, etc. (ride No. VII. below).

(2.) Another, stronger, but much rarer kind of Amalgamation is that in which consonants are merged into the suffix, as $\Lambda \epsilon \beta a \nu o_5$ for לבנון, Lebanon.

Josephus, who is more regular in this respect, and uses the system of suffixes to a much greater extent than the LXX. and New Testament do, merges also many more radical consonants into the suffixes; as

Kais for Cain. (Instances of his other Hellenisations are $N\omega\epsilon\sigma$ and $A\beta\epsilon\lambda\sigma$ for Noe and Abel, $\Lambda\epsilon\nu\iota$ s for Levi, $Ma\rho\iota a\mu\mu\eta$ for Miriam.)

Note 1.—In some examples the final ς is neither an affix nor a root letter, but an error for an E or O; for instance, Gen. xlvi. 9, Cod. B., $\Phi a \lambda \lambda o \varsigma$ for stance, Phallu. (See this explained in the Appendices.) The final η also of what appears to be a genitive termination, may be a corruption for an N. Such, for instance, may be the case with $Nav\eta$ for χv , Nun, the father of Joshua, which name, it so happens, occurs only in the genitive case all through the Bible.

Note 2.—Changes of final $\mathfrak s$ into $\mathfrak v$, and rice verså, often indicate corrections by those who thought these letters to be grammatical terminations. This probably accounts for Josh. xi. 1, $Ia\beta\iota\mathfrak s$, standing for ביכו, Jabin; and Gen. xxxvi. 41, Cod. A., $\Phi\iota\mathfrak v$ es for פיכן, Pinon. A similar correction seems to be $Xa\rho\rho a$, Ezek. xxvii. 23, for $Xa\rho\rho a \mathfrak v$, וחרן.

IV.— Υ is found for \supset , and β for \supset .

The Latins have already taught us that the Greek Upsilon was sometimes pronounced like their v [see Evangelus, Evander ($evav\delta pos$)]; and that the Beta had, as with the modern Greeks (and Russians), and as the Hebrew Beth without Dagesh, a similar pronunciation. Though these statements, which make those two letters at once Tautophonia and Amphibolia, are contradicted by grammarians of great authority; yet both are strongly confirmed in the LXX. The

first is confirmed by names like $Eva\lambda$, Gen. x. 28, standing for עובל, "Obal." Also Josh. xix. 30, Cod. B., we have Paav for הרהב, Rehob. These and similar instances look like errors, or various readings; but they only arose from the peculiar general pronunciation of the Upsilon, together with their reading the Hebrew Beth without a Dagesh. Compare also the word Λευι for ילוי, Levi; and Ovav, in the Book of Lamentations, for the letter Vav; and vios in the Greek language itself. Ephraim Syrus, in the Peshito, writes אונבליון (Evangeliun) for $Eva\gamma\gamma ελιον$.

The statement concerning the Beta is also clearly confirmed in the LXX. by its representing the Hebrew Var, mostly indeed by v or ov (see examples above); but sometimes also by β . Thus in one verse, 2 Kings xviii. 34, we have both $\Sigma \epsilon \pi \phi a \rho o \nu a \iota \mu$ for כברוים, which was probably intended to be read Sepharvaim (or Sepharwaim), and ABa for עוה, Ivah. Another example is Josh. xiii. 18, Βακεδμωθ for וקדמת, " and Kedemoth." The ancient Greeks also rendered Servius by $\Sigma \epsilon \rho \beta \iota o \varsigma$. Zosimus gives $\beta a \lambda \eta \rho \epsilon$ for ralere. Herodianus has $\Sigma \epsilon \beta \eta \rho o s$ for Severus. (See G. Martinus ad A. Mekerchum.) Adolphus Mekerchus himself gives several instances of this r sound of the β , as Valerius $Ba\lambda\epsilon\rho\iota os$, Nervii $N\epsilon\rho\beta\iota o\iota$, etc. Yet he says, "Una hirundo non facit ver; nec privilegia singulorum legem possunt facere communem." It is also said that this pronunciation is a remnant of the well-known Digamma. Beza says, "Idcirco fortasse quod quum Graeci (exceptis Aeolibus) illud διγαμμα

exprimere non possent, interdum ejus loco b, interdum (et quidem saepius) ov diphthongum scripserunt." Nevertheless, we shall see in the next Article that $\mu\beta$ marked the b sound; and β , if not always, yet very often, sounded like v. Hence also the uncertainty as to the spelling $\Delta a\beta\iota\delta$ or $\Delta a\nu\iota\delta$, showing that both must have been pronounced alike, even like the Hebrew 77, David or Dawid.

Corollary 2.—Not less important is this rule in helping to decide between some Keri and Chethiv. In the Hebrew Bible it is well known that there are even now double readings, of which that of the Text is called Chethiv, and that of the Margin Keri. In these cases an old version like the LXX, is often most valuable and decisive: e.g., Ezra ii. 46, Σελαμι shows that the Keri שמלי is right, and the Chethiv שמלי an error, which has crept into the Text since LXX. times. But sometimes its decisions are enhanced

when at first sight they are not quite clear, but become so when we know how the Hebrew letters were expressed in Greek; for instance, in 2 Sam. xx. 25 there is a Chethiv sum and a Keri sum. The LXX. $\Sigma ou\beta a$ evidently decides for the Keri, representing the second 1 by β .

V.—M STANDS FOR \supset , AND β FOR \supset .

We have said before that $\mu\beta$ marked the b sound. Of this we have several traces in the LXX.: $A\mu\beta a$ κουμ for παση, Habakkuk; $\Lambda \epsilon \beta \mu \nu a$, Josh. xii. 15, Cod. A., for לבנה, Libnah. But most remarkable are those instances in which the β was lost, and a μ is standing in its place, looking like an erroneous change. There are indeed dialectic changes in Greek between μ and β : see $\tau \epsilon \rho \epsilon \beta \iota \nu \theta \sigma s$ and $\tau \epsilon \rho \epsilon \mu \iota \nu \theta \sigma s$, both meaning the same. Gesenius says that and a "are in the mouth of Orientals more closely related than with us, so that Mecca sounds almost like Becca; for instance, דיבון and דיבון, the name of a river; בריא and אידם, fat ; זמן, Chaldee זמן, time. Similarly in Greek: $\beta \lambda \iota \tau \tau \omega$ (to take honey) for $\mu \epsilon \lambda \iota \tau \tau \omega$, from μ ελι."—Ges. Lex., under \supseteq Yet seeing that such changes in names, especially in a translation, cannot be made without completely destroying the names, the number of these changes, if any, can only be very small. We must explain, therefore, these alterations in the LXX, to have taken place by two successive smaller changes. First a μ was added to the β by those who pronounced $\mu\beta$ like β ; and then the β was lost in transcription by those who did not observe this rule of pronunciation. For then, as will be easily seen in the following instances, the β was often useless, and thrown out for euphony's sake.

1 Chron. ii. 42, Cod. A., Xαλε μ for \Box Caleb, must have been first Xαλε μ β then Xαλε μ .

Similarly Exod. vi. 23, Cod. A., Aμιναδαμ for עמינדב, Aminadab.

Josh. xv. 39, Cod. A., $Ma\sigma\chi a\theta$ for בנקה, Bozkath.

Josh. xix. 2, Cod. B., Σαμαα for שבש, Sheba.

Gen. xlvi. 13, Cod. B., Aσουμ for יוב (more correctly Cod. Sam., and 1 Chron. vii. 1, ישוב), Jashub.

Observation.—Yet some of these variations may have come from the translators, through mistaken readings of the original. For the letter Mem had with them only one form, namely, that which we use for the final Mem only, and was therefore in form nearly like the Beth. Indeed this is confirmed by the occasional changes in the reverse way, *i.e.*, the Hebrew Mem into β ; for instance:—

Josh. xiii. 16, Cod. A., Βισωρ for מישור, Mishor (English, "the plain").

Josh. xv. 31, Cod. A., Βεδεβενα for מדמנה, Madmannah.

It would lead me too far out of the way to prove that originally there were no final letters in the Hebrew at all. Yet some proofs to confirm what I have said concerning the *Mem* is necessary.

First, that there was no distinction between final and other *Mems*:

Deut. xxv. 5, for ארמי ארמי the LXX. has $\Sigma \nu \rho \iota a \nu a \pi \epsilon \beta a \lambda \epsilon \nu$, equivalent to ארם יאבד.

Num. xxxiv. 11, for משפם הרבלה the LXX. has $a\pi o$ $\Sigma \epsilon \pi \phi a \mu a \rho$ $B \eta \lambda a$, equivalent to משפםהר בלח.

Isa. xvi. 1, for מכלע the LXX. has $\mu\eta$ $\pi\epsilon\tau\rho a$, equivalent to אם כלע.

Secondly, that the form of the Mem was that which we use as the final, can be easily proved by numberless misreadings, on the part of the translators, of the Mem for the similar looking letters, as \exists , \sqcap , \sqcap , \eth , and $vice\ vers \hat{a}$, e.g., Judg. iv. 21, for קדומים $Ka\delta\eta\sigma\epsilon\iota\mu$

VI.—THE SOFTENING β .

The letter β often occurs between μ and ρ in names which in the Hebrew have only $\neg \neg$, and no \neg between them; for instance, $Ma\mu\beta\rho\eta$ for β , Mamre. This β can only be explained to be the softening β , which also occurs in $\mu\epsilon\sigma\eta\mu\beta\rho\iota a$.

Hence (Gen. xxv. 2), $Zo\mu\beta\rho\alpha\nu$ for זמרן, Zimran.

(Gen. xlvi. 13), $\Sigma a\mu\beta\rho a\nu$ for שמרך, Shimron.

(Ex. vi. 18, &c.), $A\mu\beta\rho\alpha\mu$ for שמרם, Amram.

(Num. xxv. 14), Zמ μ β ρ ι for זמרי, Zimri.

Josephus also has $Za\mu\beta\rho\iota\alpha$ s for Zimri, and $Ma\mu\beta\rho\eta$ s or $Ma\beta\rho\eta$ s for Mamre, etc. Nor is this only a Greek device to facilitate pronunciation. The same is found in English and in other languages, e.g., Chamber for Kammer, number and slumber for numerus and Schlummer.

From this we may derive the following Corollaries:—

- (a.) Sometimes we find $\beta \rho$ for $\neg \neg$, as $N \in \beta \rho \omega \delta$ for נמרד, Nimrod. This is explained by supposing again two successive changes. In the preceding number, whilst showing how, by two successive changes, μ came to stand for a \supset , we assumed (what can be borne out by numerous examples) that there were transcribers who, pronouncing $\mu\beta$ as β , were fond of adding μ to a β , where there was none before. Now it is also easily seen that there would be others who would think such a μ superfluous, and would throw it out, or lose it in transcription. Further, the same transcribers, finding $\mu\beta\rho$ together, would forget that the β was only a softening β , and that $\mu\beta$ here was not intended to be pronounced as β . They would, therefore, here also reject the μ , and leave the β . The two changes, therefore, in the above name would be from $N\epsilon\mu\rho\omega\delta$ to $N\epsilon\mu\beta\rho\omega\delta$, and then $N\epsilon\beta\rho\omega\delta$. Other instances of double changes are Jer. xlviii. 34, Nεβρειν for במרים, Nimrim; Josh. xiii. 27, Βαινθαναβρα (probably originally $Bai\eta\theta a \ va\mu\beta\rho a$) for בית נמרה, Bethnimrah.
- (b.) Since the β occurs also as a softening medium between μ and λ , as in 1 Kings xxii. 8, 9, $I\epsilon\mu\beta\lambda aa$ for אמלה, Imlah; 2 Chron. xviii. 7, 8, $I\epsilon\mu\beta\lambda a$ for אימלה, Imla, as also in the Greek word $\mu\epsilon\mu\beta\lambda\eta\mu a\iota$ (perfect passive of $\mu\epsilon\lambda\omega$); as in English also dissemble from dissimilis, humble from humilis; therefore, when we find $\Sigma\epsilon\beta\lambda a$ for ממלה, Samlah, (1 Chron. i. 47, 48), we may assume that it was originally $\Sigma\epsilon\mu\beta\lambda a$, and that it lost the μ in transcription, as above.

(c.) There are other softening mediums, as the β in $\Lambda a\mu\beta\delta a$, from the Hebrew, Lamed, and especially the δ in $a\nu\delta\rho\sigma$, from $a\nu\eta\rho$, or in English "gender" from gener, "tender" from tener; but I could find no names in which the letters which accept such media come together, unless they had a vowel between them. In the compounds with "En," as En-rogel, En is translated $\pi\eta\gamma\eta$.

VII.—Vowels for the letters יו א הוי

Other causes, that gave to names the forms more or less different from those in the Hebrew, were that the soft letters, אהוי, s, had no parallels in the Greek Alphabet, and were only represented by vowels; whilst also the Hebrew system of vowel points, which we have now, was unknown then. These two wants left a wide door open to discrepancies.

For the we have $\Lambda \epsilon \nu \epsilon \iota$ and $\Lambda \epsilon \nu \iota$.

For אחד, "Ohad" (Exod. vi. 5), we have $A\omega\delta$.

For אביהוד we have (1 Chron. viii. 3) $A\beta\iota o u \delta$.

For אהוה, "Ahavah" (Ezra viii. 15, etc.), we have Evi and Aove.

Especially at the end of words, these letters were often merged into the Greek suffix; as $O\zeta$ uas for Uzziyahu (English Uzziah).

In vain did Z. Frankel ("Historisch kritische Studien") work out an elaborate plan of correspondence between Hebrew vowels and Greek letters. His favourite theory is that the Alexandrians had Hebrew Bibles with vowel points; and to every historical

proof to the contrary, he replies that the system of points only existed in Alexandria, and not in Palestine. But suppose it be so, how did they express them in the translation? The plan which he gives with a few instances, is based upon the vowel points of our Hebrew Bible, but applies only to a few names in the Greek; so that we may well say to this, "Una hirundo non facit ver." It might, perhaps, be said that later corruptions have altered the vowels, and made them unlike the original; e.g., hardly anything is so numerous as the various readings between au and ϵ , which have caused so much confusion in the Greek Text; as:—

Gen. xxiv. 49, for הגידו, "tell," Cod. B. απαγγειλατε, Cod. Α. απαγγειλεται.

Gen. xxi. 17, for הנער, "the lad," Cod. B. $\pi a \iota \delta \iota o v$, Cod. A. $\pi \epsilon \delta \iota o v$.

Num. xix. 16, for השרה, "the field," Cod. B. πεδιου, Cod. A. παιδιου.

It might then be asked, How without vowel points for their guidance, the translators succeeded in making any names to agree with the Hebrew? The reply is easy. First, chance can do a little in the midst of a great body of names like that of the Bible. Tradition, among the Alexandrian Jews, might do a little more with the nomenclature of their Nomos (תוכדה, Law), and of the stories of their childhood. But, above all, a large number of the names were not strange to them. They were household names; and, therefore, their pronunciation was not doubtful. These names also had

an accepted mode of spelling in Greek, which, indeed, accounts both for agreements and for non-agreements with the Hebrew spelling, e.g., $\sum a\rho a$, which stands for שרש, Sarai (as distinguished from אירה, במסף, Sarah) is confessedly irregular. To agree with the Hebrew, it should be $\sum a\rho a\iota$. Why, then, is it not so? Not because anyone was bold enough, or because anyone cared to take the trouble to alter it; but because the name was a most popular one among the Alexandrian It also admitted of the two former modes of spelling, but not of the latter. The translators, therefore, shrank from a new form like $\Sigma \alpha \rho \alpha \iota$, even as our Revisers of the New Testament shrunk from omitting "James," and putting Jakob in its place, or from introducing Perets for Perez, Chetsron for Hezron. They, therefore, adopted the plan of putting the less common of the former two, $\Sigma a \rho a$ for שרי, which is also less common in Hebrew; and $\sum a\rho\rho a$ for מרה, both being popular in their respective languages.

Was there then no system upon which the translators proceeded in spelling unknown names? I answer, Yes. For, first, the prima facie probability is that they would wish to spell names as nearly like the Hebrew as they could. But, chiefly, there are clear evidences that they also had done so. We cannot, indeed, explain everything. Perhaps their system did not extend to every case. Yet we have distinct traces that they followed certain rules. The choice of Greek vowels was determined not by any vowel points in the Hebrew, but partly by their

position in the word, and partly by the letters for which they were substituted. Of this system we can only give a few rules with certainty. Others might be discerned, but cannot be confidently affirmed.

The accent is nearly always upon the last syllable that is not a suffix. The exceptions are not derived from the Hebrew, evidently, because their Hebrew copies had no accents. See the difference in 1 Chron. iii. 12, $I\omega \hat{\alpha}\theta av$, Hebrew Jothàm.

In words of two syllables, if the first vowel was short, and had only one consonant after it, it assimilated the vowel of the second, as $Ba\lambda aa\mu$ for $\Box \Box \Box$, Bilam; Σοκχωθ for $\Box \Box \Box$, Succoth.

If there were two consonants between the vowels, the first vowel had to be an ϵ , yet sometimes an α or o are found.

For a Vav o, ov, or ω was substituted, from which also the preceding short syllable received an o.

For Jod at the beginning of the word, ι with or without another vowel was put; for instance, with another vowel, $Ia\kappa\omega\beta$, $Ia\phi\epsilon\theta$; without one, $I\sigma\rho a\eta\lambda$, $I\sigma aa\kappa$.

Jod in the middle of a word had ι or $\epsilon\iota$, as $\Delta\epsilon\iota\nu a$ for דיכד; in the last syllable, it mostly had $\epsilon\iota$, as $\Sigma\eta\epsilon\iota\rho$ for שעיר, $\Lambda a\chi\iota\varsigma$ and $\Lambda a\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ for שעיל; but sometimes $\iota\iota$, as 1 Chron. ii. 55, $\Theta a\rho\gamma a\theta\iota\iota\mu$ $\kappa a\iota$ $\Sigma a\mu a\theta\iota\iota\mu$ for הרעתים, the Tirathites, the Shimeathites.

The π and \mathbf{s} at the end of a word, and often also in other positions, were represented by a; but π at the beginning of a word was H, sometimes with and sometimes without another vowel. When the H had

another vowel after it, it became a mere sign of aspiration. This sign was afterwards reduced into the smaller one, yet it left its traces in those words in which it was early changed into another letter; for instance, Num. xxi. 20, Cod. A. for result (English "the valley") has $Na\pi\eta\nu$, but was evidently $Ha\gamma\iota\eta\nu$. The shorter sign also did not always escape corruption. It was sometimes changed into I; for the same word in Cod. B. is $Ia\nu\eta\nu$; and 1 Chron iv. 19, for $Ia\nu\eta\nu$, Hodiah, Cod. A. has $Io\nu\delta a\iota a$, $Ia\nu\delta a\iota a$

The Hexapla, in writing the Hebrew text with Greek letters, has simpler rules of substitution, and its vowels are more like those of the Masoretic Codex. Thus Vav at the beginning of words is expressed by ov, as for viv (Vaihee), ove. It very seldom takes another vowel to it, as Ps. xliii. 19, $ova\theta e\tau$ for viv (Vatet). In the middle of the word, and at the end, it is expressed by ov or ove. In any ove and ove may be any vowel; but at the beginning, ove, as the article, is expressed by ove or ove, or ove.

Now these rules, few as are those which we can discover in the LXX., are yet sufficiently clear and frequent in their application to be valuable witnesses of early readings and spellings in the Hebrew. We have alluded in a former section to the Keri and Chethiv, and the decisions which the LXX. can give between them. We can now confirm this by instances of a different kind, and draw conclusions independent of Keri and Chethiv.

From Icous (Gen. xxxvi. 14) it is certain that they

had יעוש, as the Keri and as the Syriac and Cod. Sam. have it; not יעיש, as the Kethiv.

From Χαιλων (Num. i. 9) we can see they had חילן, like Sam., not הילן, Helon.

From $M\omega\delta a\delta$ (Num. xi. 26) we can see they had מודד, like Sam., not מידד, Medad.

From Aιζηλ (Gen. x. 27, Cod. A.) we can see they had איזל, like Sam., not אוזל, Uzal.

As to readings also, from $\Sigma \omega \gamma a \rho$, Num. i. 8, we might guess they read בוער instead of צוער, Zuar. So clear and decisive are these rules, that even from the form Μωυσης for משה, Moses, we can draw an inference. Although one would not like our English Bible to imitate the Vulgate "Moyses," as the French do with their "Moïse"; although we might also concede that "Moyses" need not be a direct rendering from a lost Hebrew reading, but was obtained from the Old Italic, or rather with that Version and with Josephus and the New Testament, from the Movons of the LXX.; yet the LXX. alone giving this spelling so persistently in Greek, cannot but show that even this name was different in their Hebrew copies from ours. It was spelt מושה, with a ז, as the Syriac has it; not משם, as we have it. Compare Gen. x. 2, Ιωυαν for יין; though this seems to be an erroneous contraction of Ioovav, intended to be read Iowan.

VIII.— Γ for y, and the Pronunciation of both.

The letter y has two sounds. Sometimes it was pronounced as a vowel letter, and sometimes like the

Arabic Ghain. This second sound is sometimes described as one like the Northumbrian burr; but the LXX. never represents it by a ρ but by a γ , though even this is probably not the exact counterpart, but the nearest in sound that the Greek language had. This γ generally has a vowel after it, as $\Gamma a \zeta a$ for $\Gamma u \Sigma v$. But sometimes it has none, and the vowel before it, according to a rule in the preceding section, p. 31, is ϵ ; as $P \epsilon \gamma \mu a$ (Cod. A., $P \epsilon \gamma \chi \mu a$) for $\Gamma u \Sigma v$, Raamah. In the Hexapla it is seldom γ , perhaps only in names derived from the LXX.

The English Bible also gives the two pronunciations; but, except in the New Testament, it does not always follow its Greek predecessor. Of the two examples above, it agrees in the first by rendering that name Gomorrah in the Old Testament, and Gomorrha in the New Testament; but for the second name, it has Raamah; whilst for Payouηλ, another instance of the Ghain pronunciation, the Authorised Version gives generally Reuel, only once (in Num. x. 29) Raguel. Again, for ¬¬¬¬, it has in the Old Testament Reu, in the New Testament (Luke iii. 35), Ragau.

Observation.—Although there is no indication in the Hebrew of this second sound, except, perhaps, in the relation which a few words with ע have with others containing throat letters, as מנק and גנן, "to cover," and מרם and גרם, "to crush," ארק and זרע, "to sprinkle," etc. (See Gesen. Lex., Letter ע.) Although, further, the modern Jews have entirely lost this sound in

their pronunciation of the Hebrew, yet the author of the Peshito knew it, and also expressed it in some names by the Syriac Gimmel; for instance (Gen. xxxvi. 43, and 1 Chron. i. 55), ברם, for בדר (Num. xiii. 13), עמיאל for במליאל (Num. xxiii. 13), דר for בדר These renderings were not copied from the LXX., because the LXX, in all these instances, pronounces the y as a vowel letter. Moreover, the LXX. proof of the Ghain pronunciation is especially strong, when the name, in which it occurs, is one that was still in existence at the time of their writing; for instance, \(\Gamma_a\zeta_a\) for הואלה a place which is in existence even now, and called Ghuzzeh.

Whether there was a third pronunciation of this letter with a nasal sound, like that which the Jews give to the name of Jacob, and which seems to be confirmed in the above $P\epsilon\gamma\chi\mu\alpha$ of Cod. A., and in Ayyaı, Gen. xii. 8, for העי, "Hai," is a question which is most likely to be asked; but, for want of sufficient data, will perhaps never be decided with certainty. Against it may be quoted Ayxovs for אכיש Achish, Aγγαιος for the prophet Haggai, and many other names in which $\gamma\gamma$, or $\gamma\kappa$, or $\gamma\chi$ do not stand for an Ain but for a supposed double throat letter; so that it is impossible to suppose that these letters came in by error. The cause of them is in an old peculiarity of the Greek language. The same uncertainty, which we saw in the pronunciation of the β and $\mu\beta$, exists also in that of the γ thus situated. During the great controversy as to the pronunciation of the Greek letters, two questions concerning the γ were hotly debated by the learned disputants. First, whether before ϵ , ι , etc., it was pronounced like j. Secondly, whether in the position which we are now contemplating, it was pronounced like v. To the first, as to several other questions of those days, we have nothing to say, because the LXX. gives no clue to them. As to the second question, those who upheld the unchangeableness of the letters, maintained that y was never pronounced like n. A. Mekerchus speaks of a Psalter at Bruges Cathedral belonging to A.D. 1105, in which the LXX, was written with Latin letters, and there aggelos stands for αγγελος (Sylloge, p. 22). Beza thinks that aggelos, agkupa, Aggions, etc., were originally written ανγελος, ανκυρα, Ανχισης; and that the mistakes arose from the similar forms of the ν and y. Both Mekerchus, Beza, and others maintain that if the Greeks had changed the pronunciation, they would have changed the letter also. think it absurd that a ν should first be changed into a γ , and then the γ pronounced like ν . Rather, say they, should the ν remain, and if a γ occurs, it should be changed into v. On the other hand, Priscianus is quoted as saying that the oldest Romans also wrote Agchises, agceps, aggelus for Anchises, anceps, angelus. Yet I am inclined to accept a middle course. The γ was pronounced like ν , but not always. The name En-gedi is particularly remarkable in this respect. In Josh. xv. 62, and 2 Chron. xx. 2, it has y for the n, in the four remaining passages in which it occurs, it has v. This proves clearly that there was an uncertainty at the time of the LXX. We have also Josh xix. 21, Cod. A., Hvyavviµ for צין גנים; and Josh. xix. 27, Evyai for נבני (Cod. B., $E\kappa\gamma ai$). Come we to the time of the ancient Versions, and we find they all rendered Nayyai (Luke iii. 25), by Nagge, and are followed in the same by nearly all modern Versions, perhaps only Miles Coverdale's Bible excepted, which gives Nange. (The Revised Version gives Naggai). Yet it is not so with Κεγχρεα (Acts xviii. 18; Rom. xvi. 1), or Ασυγκρατος (Rom. xvi. 14). All Versions are unanimous in giving the n sound to both; and then it is questionable whether they were right in doing so, since the modern village, which is said to occupy the site of $K\epsilon\gamma\chi\rho\epsilon\alpha$, is called Kikries.

IX.—Vowels for I.

Closely connected with the letters we have just considered, is the letter *Cheth*. All scholars now agree with the Jews in reading it as a guttural only. But in the LXX. it has two sounds, one of which is represented by χ , the other by vowels. As a vowel, it differs little from the \mathfrak{V} , both being generally a or ϵ . Both also in the middle of words between two consonants, are mostly represented by aa, or a with another short vowel before it. The accent then, if any, was undoubtedly upon the second vowel, the a; whilst the first was little stronger than the Hebrew *Sheva*. This was, in fact, also the case with the \mathfrak{A} and π , when-

ever they were thus represented by two vowels in the middle of a word. But at the end of words, after a consonant ϵ , with another vowel before it, are the most frequent distinctions of y and n. It is needless to expand and embarrass these statements by proofs; the examples occur in great numbers all through the LXX. As regards the final ϵ , it is difficult to say what force it had. I do not think that it was pronounced with the accent, though it is given with it in our copies of the LXX. (which seems to me to show that the system of accents is modern). That ϵ , indeed, is a strange phenomenon altogether. Generally the LXX. is rather deficient even in its representation of the Hebrew vowel letters. We have seen how the suffixes absorbed some: * and *\pi\$ before other vowel letters are mostly left unrepresented. The letters ידול, which often occur thus together in Bible names, receive very rarely their full acknowledgment. If they stand at the beginning of the words, as in יהודה, Judah, or in the middle, as in אביהוד, Abihud, they have $\iota \circ \iota \circ \iota \circ \iota \omega$, as if they were only $\iota \circ$, without $\iota \circ$. At the end, they have either $\iota o v$ or $\iota a \varsigma$; as $A \beta \delta \iota o v$ for עבדיהן, Obadiah, and Hoalas for ישעיהן, Isaiah. Even the name יהוא, Jehu, is mostly Iov. Compare also in Ezra viii. 4, אליהועיני, Elihoenai, with Eλιανα, or Ezra x. 12, יחיאל, Jehiel, with $I\epsilon\eta\lambda$. Yet the above ϵ occurs continually in this particular position as a redundant vowel, and no explanation has been given of it. It evidently belongs to a system of signs for indicating something in the pronunciation of the y

and π , by which, perhaps, they were distinguished from the \aleph and π , a system which probably prevailed not at the end only, but everywhere, though in other places it was obliterated through the work of those who seemed to make it their business to reduce the number of vowels.

The \sqcap was sometimes also expressed by H, the ancient sign of aspiration, traces of which are found even in the middle of words in those cases in which it was early corrupted into another letter; as Gen. x. 14, XασαλωNιειμ for בסלחים, XασαλωHιειμ. Whether these renderings were accidental, the n having been mistaken for the π , or regular, and part of the above system, is also difficult now to say. The initial aspirate now is not confined to names beginning in Hebrew with π or π . Some of the most common ones have it without any reason that can be found either in the Hebrew or Greek language; as $E\beta\epsilon\rho$ for עבר, $A\beta\rho\alpha\alpha\mu$ for אברהם, $H\sigma\alpha\nu$ for עשר, 'Hai for עלי, 'Eaisale for אלישע (Elisha). Most of the names which begin with Iερ have it, as Υερεμιας, $T_{\epsilon\rho\iota\chi\omega}$, $T_{\epsilon\rho\sigma}\beta_{\sigma\alpha\mu}$, etc. Again, we saw above (p. 32) that the aspirate which stood for an initial π became sometimes I; so it was also with that which stood for a ה ; as Num. xxvi. 21, Iaμουν for המול, Hamul ; and so probably also with those which stood neither for ¬ nor for ¬. Many names with superfluous Ictas in the LXX. can only thus be accounted for; for instance, Num. xxvi. 38, Iayıpav for אחירם, Ahiram, must have been first Axipav.

Beza maintains that the n had no other power but that of the aspirate, like the Latin H. But in the LXX. we have also $Xa\mu$ for בהן, Ham, $Na\chi\omega\rho$ for בחור, Nahor, etc. On the other hand, some might think it was only when the LXX. mistook the 77 for the similar looking π , that they stamped the character of the latter upon it. But it is not so, for several reasons. (a.) If it were so, we should have found a similar number of reverse mistakes as there is of this; viz., that the letter π was read as a guttural, and represented by χ . But in Genesis alone, though we find upwards of forty readings of the one kind, we do not find a single instance of the other. (b.) The name $H\tau a$ is taken from the Hebrew "Cheth," which it represents in Greek. (c.) Josephus also and the New Testament treat this letter in the same way. Josephus gives $N\omega \cos$ for \Box , "Noah," and the New Testament has—

Aκελδαμα (Acts i. 19) for the Aramean חקל (Hebrew חקל ; and

Μεσσιας (John i. 40; iv. 24) for משיח (Mashiach).

Origen, in his Hexapla, gives it only a vowel sound. The \supset alone with him is χ , and the \sqcap is a vowel letter; for instance, $\alpha\iota\alpha$, Gen. i. 20, for $\sqcap\sqcap$. He hardly makes any distinction between \bowtie , \sqcap , \sqcap , and \bowtie . They are all soft (lenes) breathings. His vowels are nearly the same as those of the Masorites. (d.) Lastly, another reason for believing that it was not by mistake that the \sqcap was rendered as a vowel letter, is seen in the Arabic language, in which also two

letters, the *Ha* and *Cha*, are often found as its representatives; for instance, *Hafar*, "to dig," and *Chafar*, "to blush," are both הבר in Hebrew.

It is curious that the Vulgate and other Versions often represent the π by an h, and that sometimes also when the LXX. has a χ ; as Ahias or Ahiah for הרוח, LXX. $A\chi ua$, Ahab for אווה, $A\chi aa\beta$. Sometimes the Authorised Version does so only in the Old Testament, and not in the New, as Nahor, Ahaz; and Nachor (Luke iii. 34), Achaz (Matt. i. 9). As to Rahab for $\neg \neg$, the Greek also is $Paa\beta$, and only Matt. i. 5, Payaß. The fact is, the Authorised Version treats the Cheth badly. In the New Testament it generally follows the Greek; and, therefore, there we rightly find some names with ch, which in the Old Testament have h. In the Old Testament, it follows rules of its own. It reserves the ch for the 3, when that letter is not rendered by c; and only in two or three names it represents the Cheth also by ch, as in Jericho; in three or four it omits it altogether, as in Eve, Enoch, etc.; and in the remainder it gives it an h, as if it were a π .

It is a pity that the Revised Version of the New Testament, in its anxiety for uniformity with the Old Testament, should have altered the few names which in the Authorised Version are more correct in the New Testament than in the Old. Far better would it have been if it had left such names as they were; and conforming alterations had been found afterwards in the Revised Old Testament.

X.—HISSING LETTERS.

The letters \mathbf{w} and \mathbf{w} , equally with the \mathbf{D} , could only be represented by \mathbf{Z} in Greek. Hence $\mathbf{\Sigma} v \chi \epsilon \mu$ for $\mathbf{D} \mathbf{w}$, Shechem, $\mathbf{\Sigma} \eta \mu$ for $\mathbf{D} \mathbf{w}$, Shem, etc. Even the \mathbf{Z} , which we pronounce like ts, they could not render so, because the Greek language does not suffer this combination. See $\sigma \omega \mu a \sigma \iota$ for $\sigma \omega \mu a \tau \sigma \iota$ dat. plur. of $\sigma \omega \mu a$. Hence we have also $\mathbf{\Sigma} \iota v$ for \mathbf{Z} , \mathbf{Z} in; $\mathbf{\Sigma} \iota \omega v$ for \mathbf{Z} in. Sometimes, however, the \mathbf{Z} is, as in the English Bible, represented by \mathbf{Z} ; as $\mathbf{Z} \sigma \gamma o \rho$ (Jer. xlviii. 34) for $\mathbf{Z} \mathbf{v}$, $\mathbf{Z} \mathbf{v}$ and $\mathbf{Z} \mathbf{v}$ for the Aramean $\mathbf{Z} \mathbf{v} \mathbf{v}$ for the Aramean way. The New Testament also has $\sigma a \beta a \chi \theta a v \iota$ for the Aramean (Shebaktani); $\omega \sigma a v \iota a$ for $\mathbf{v} \mathbf{v} \mathbf{v}$ (Hoshaanah); Gethsemane for $\mathbf{v} \mathbf{v} \mathbf{v}$ (Gath-Shemen); Sabaoth for $\mathbf{v} \mathbf{v} \mathbf{v}$ (Saboveau of $\mathbf{v} \mathbf{v}$) (Tsadeekim).

It is a pity that the Greek is so poor in the sibilant letters, in which the Semitic languages are so rich. Even the ξ , ξ , and ψ do not belong to their original sixteen letters, which (as testified by Pliny, Dionysius and Plutarch) were brought by Cadmus from Phænicia, but to the eight double letters introduced later. It is, perhaps, for this reason that $\Box \gamma 8$, which means Highland, and $\gamma \gamma \gamma 8$, Highlander, are called $\Sigma \nu \rho \iota a$ and $\Sigma \nu \rho \iota a$ which seem to come from $\sigma \nu \rho \iota \sigma \sigma \omega$, "to hiss" or "whistle." (See also above, under Ethnization.) Although, perhaps, if the translators had had in their language all the letters corresponding to the Hebrew Alphabet, they would still not always have

written strictly phonographically, according to the original, as, in fact, they did not seem to do in cases in which they could have done it; yet, to some extent, they might have helped to determine the oft vexed question as to the pronunciation of those sibilants in the Hebrew. One pitiful attempt is made in the LXX. to distinguish these letters from one another. In the book of Lamentations we find the words $\tau\sigma a\delta\epsilon$, $\rho\eta\chi s$, $\chi\sigma\epsilon\nu$; and these, at least, tell us that the \mathbf{z} and \mathbf{z} were not pronounced as s, as usually rendered in the LXX., but as we pronounce them. Perhaps the original rendering of the \mathbf{z} was sometimes $\mathbf{z}H$, but the traces of it are few and indistinct. Yet see $A\mathbf{z}H\delta\omega\theta$ for $\pi\mathbf{z}\mathbf{z}\mathbf{z}\mathbf{z}$ Ashdoth.

Then how was the Zain pronounced? Is it the same as the $Z\eta\tau a$? In Lamentations it is indeed called Zain. It is also mostly represented by z in other parts; yet sometimes it is also represented by s, as $E\lambda\iota\phi as$ for istac; $\epsilon\nu$ Xaσβι, Gen. xxxviii. 5, for as $E\lambda\iota\phi as$ for istac; also Num. xxv. 15, Xaσβι for Cozbi. In some names in several parts of the LXX. it figures as $\sigma\delta$, for instance, $E\sigma\delta\rho as$ for Ezra; $E\sigma\delta\rho\iota$ (1 Chron. xxvii. 26) for yir, Ezri; $E\sigma\delta\rho\iota\eta\lambda$ (Neh. xi. 13, Cod. B.), for $E\xi\delta\rho as$ (Josh. xv. 56, Cod. A.), for $E\xi\delta\rho as$ in $E\xi\delta\rho as$ (Josh. xv. 56, Cod. A.), for $E\xi\delta\rho as$ it by the letter $E\xi\delta\rho as$ it by the letter $E\xi\delta\rho as$ in $E\xi\delta\rho as$ in $E\xi\delta\rho as$ in $E\xi\delta\rho as$ (Josh. xv. 56, Cod. A.),

Further, what is or what was the Greek ζ ? For in this, too, grammarians are divided between very much the same different pronunciations, *i.e.*, between

 δs , $\sigma \delta$, or ζ simple like the English z. That it was not originally a single letter like the English z is seen from its being one of the eight double letters, viz., H = ET, $\Omega = OO$, $\Xi = K\Sigma$, $\Psi = \Pi\Sigma$, $\Phi = \Pi H$, X = KH, $\Theta = TH$ (the older H being only a note of aspiration). But yet another composition, which has not been mentioned, has, to my mind, a great probability of having been the original, viz. ts. For, first the name of the letter is derived from the Hebrew Tsade, in the LXX. $T\sigma a\delta \epsilon$, from which also the German z (Tsed) seems to have derived its sound. But chiefly because this is best seen by adding the fourth column to the table of the $av\tau\iota\sigma\tau \iota\chi a$, in which grammarians exhibit the tenues, mediæ, and aspiratæ.

Yet it is evident that the letter did not retain long its original sound; for $A\theta\eta\nu\alpha\zeta\epsilon$ stands for $A\theta\eta\nu\alpha\sigma\delta\epsilon$, and generally $A\zeta\omega\tau\sigma$ s for καπτις. Ashdod, which, according to the LXX. way of rendering, should have been $A\sigma\delta\omega\tau$ or $A\sigma\delta\omega\theta$, and which is even now called Esdud. That sound was altered by the process which Max Müller calls the corruption or decay of language.

It is a pity also that the translators of King James made the indefensible rules for themselves, first to render r and z by z; except sometimes אַמן, by Sion (generally Zion), and once, Psalm lxviii. 14, Salmon for מלמן (in two other places Zalmon); secondly, to render a great many z, as well as z, and z by s.

Once an exception occurs, סהרי Ex. vi. 22, is rendered Zithri; but this is altogether a blunder. Two names, זכרי, Zichri, of v. 21, and סהרי of v. 22, are confused, and both made into Zithri. Lastly, in these letters, too, they followed the Greek in the New Testament and not in the Old; whereby it happens that we have double forms for the same names, as Pharez, Hezron, Shechem, Shem, Sheth, Nahshon, etc., in the Old Testament, and Phares, Esrom, Sychem, Sem, Seth, Naasson in the N. T.

XI.—Θ FOR A.

The Hebrew A, without Dagesh, is rightly expressed in Greek by θ , and not by ς , as is done by the Jews in our days. The Æolo-Doric dialect changes indeed sometimes θ into σ , as $\sigma \cos$ for $\theta \cos$; but this was not the common pronunciation of the θ . We have, therefore, very correctly, in the LXX., $Ia\phi\epsilon\theta$ for יפת, $Ba\theta ov\eta\lambda$ for בתואל, etc.; and in the New Testament, Mark v. 41, ταλιθα for the Aramean מליהא. But the ancient Hellenists put θ also in many cases for a n, in which we have a Dagesh. They wrote Θαρσις for π -π. Tarshish, $E\sigma\theta\eta\rho$ for אסתר, Ester (English "Esther"); and in the New Testament $\sigma \alpha \beta \alpha \chi \theta \alpha \nu i$ is even more remarkable, because, through the aspirate of the θ , a κ also had to be changed into χ ; and שבקרגני, Shabaktani is rendered as if it had been שבכרגני, completely changing the letter ה into ב. In fact, only few ה with Dagesh are represented by τ .

The curious fact that this brings to light is that they knew no rule concerning the Dagesh; and probably had no Dagesh existing at all in those days, as they had no points or accents either. Indeed, this absence of Dagesh is seen in all those letters ב ב ב, to which two pronunciations are given. They knew the two sounds of those letters, but gave them promiscuously, regardless of any rule that we can discover, e.g., יוסף, Joseph, in the LXX. $I\omega\sigma\eta\phi$, in Josephus $I\omega\sigma\eta\pi\sigma\sigma$; בלפחד, Zelophehad, in Josh. xvii. 2, is in Cod. B. $\sum a\lambda \pi aa\delta$, in Cod. A. $\sum a\lambda \phi aa\delta$. Only one thing is certain, they had a great preference for the aspirates. Origen, in the Hexapla, renders nearly all the א א הפכ by $\gamma \phi \theta$. He takes ק for κ , b for τ ; but, through the want of an alternate letter for the 5, he nearly deprives the Hebrew of the p sound. Though the \supseteq , on the contrary, is by Hellenistic writers seldom rendered otherwise than β or $\mu\beta$; this is only another proof by analogy that the Greek β also was very often pronounced like v.

Here again the English Bible, following the Greek in the New Testament only, gives some names in two forms; as Terah, Tamar, Shealtiel in the Old Testament for המר, המר, המר, and Thara, Thamar, Salathiel in the New Testament.

XII.—K for 2, and T for 7.

The remaining two "literæ duplices," and 7, which with us have only one sound, have not only two with them, but these sounds are also given according to a

certain rule; viz., the usual blunt or soft sounds of γ and δ at the beginning and middle of words, but the sharp or hard sounds of τ and κ at the end. This rule was perhaps never formulated by them, yet generally understood and acted upon, as the Germans and others do even now in the case of their q and d. In consequence of this practice in the pronunciation, either the translators, or some transcribers after them, thought it also a matter of indifference whether they spelt names at the end with either the one set or the other. Thus we have, on the one hand, $\Delta\omega\eta\kappa$ always for אד, Doeg; Deut. ii. 13, 14, Zמף for דאג; and בחלג, Ziklag, is sometimes $\Sigma \in \kappa \in \lambda \in \kappa$ and sometimes Σικελαγ. On the other hand we have Num. xxvi. 30, Cod. B., Χελεγ for הלק, Helek; Gen. x. 6, 14, Φουδ for της, Phut; Josh. xiii. 18, Cod. B., Μαιφααδ for מבעה, Mephaath. Indeed it seems that the confusion of these letters at the end of words extended also to their respective aspirate χ and θ . Hence we have Σ ερουχ for שרוב, Serug ; Josh. xv. 27, Bαιθφαλαθ for בית פלם, Bethpalet; but Josh. xxi. 31, Χελχατ for הלקת. Helkath, and in the New Testament Ελισαβετ for $E\lambda\iota\sigma\alpha\beta\epsilon\theta$, which should really be $E\lambda\iota\sigma\alpha\beta\epsilon\epsilon$ for אלישבע. Elisheba (Ex. vi. 23). This I feel justified in affirming, because, in the Septuagint, every שבש, Sheba, whether by itself or in composition, as in Beersheba, Bathsheba and Jehosheba is rendered $\Sigma a\beta \epsilon \epsilon$. Even the Ghain was subject to the same change, as seen in Αρβοκ (Gen. xxxii. 2) for ארבע, Arba; Βαλακ (Gen. xiv. 2) for בלע, Bela; Ροβοκ (Num. xxxi. 18) for רבע, Reba. An exceptional alteration at the beginning of the word is $\Gamma a \phi \theta o \rho \iota \epsilon \iota \mu$ (Gen. x. 14) for בפתרים, Caphtorim.

Observation 1.—This partly explains another series of phenomena in the LXX., viz., $\kappa\chi$, $\pi\phi$, and $\tau\theta$, a mixture of tenues with aspiratæ as double letters. It is evident they were not double tenues but double aspiratæ. The reasons are these: (a) Because double aspirates hardly ever occur in Cod. B. $A\theta\theta\alpha\beta\omega\rho$, Josh. xix. 34, is evidently a corruption for אזנות תבור, Aznoth-tabor; Cod. A., $A\zeta a\nu\omega\theta$ - $\Theta a\beta\omega\rho$. Also $Bai\theta$ - $\theta a \mu \epsilon$, Josh. xix. 38, Cod. B., is another corruption for בית-ענה, Beth-anath. (b) Because by the above rule we can explain why the first letters were written as tenues, viz., because they were the closing letters of the first syllables in the words. (c) In the Classics there are two, and only two, instances of reduplication of aspirates, and in them also the first letters are changed to tenues, viz., oryos for oyos, Pind. Ol. vi. 24; σκυπφος for σκυφος, Hesiod (see Dr. Jelf's Greek Grammar, § 36, 3, d.). (d) Perhaps the best proof is obtained by considering that if the name $\Gamma \epsilon \theta$ for π , Gath, ends with the aspirate θ , the inhabitants of it are called $\Gamma \epsilon \tau \theta a \iota o \iota$; if, on the other hand, $X \epsilon \tau$ for $\neg \neg$, Heth, ends with τ , the inhabitants of this place are called $X_{\epsilon\tau\tau a_i o_i}$.

In the New Testament also occurs (Acts v. 1) $\Sigma a\pi\phi\epsilon\iota\rho\eta$. Sapphira; (Philem. 2) $A\pi\phi\iota a$, Apphia; and several names with $\tau\theta$, as $Ma\tau\theta a\iota os$, Matthew. The word $E\phi\phi a\theta a$ (Mark vii. 34) is undoubtedly

a corruption of $E\theta\phi a\theta a$ for the Aramaic word

Observation 2.—Here we ought to add the letter z. Yet in doing so we must not think of its b pronunciation, according to which we might by analogy expect to see it in the shape of a Greek π at the end of some Neither in Hebrew can a z occur at the end of names except without Dagesh, and therefore with a v pronunciation; nor in Greek (see Nos. V. and XI.) will the β thus by itself often have any other sound but that of v, or of the Æolic Digamma, the form of which is left in the Roman F. With this pronunciation then before us we ought to expect, in confirmation of the above rule, to find it figure as a ϕ at the end of names. Indeed thus it will not only confirm this rule, but notably and strongly also the dogma enunciated and defended in Nos. V. and XI., viz., that of its v pronunciation; and this is the case in Gen. xlvi. 13, Cod. A., where Ιασουφ stands for Σ, or rather, according to the Samaritan Pentateuch and 1 Chron. vii. 1, for ישוב. But yet a stronger proof than finding ϕ for \exists is to find β for η ; and this also is the case in 1 Chron. iv. 16, Cod. B, where $Z\iota\beta$ stands for זיף, Ziph.

We have alluded to Gen. xlvi. 13. We saw the rendering $Ia\sigma ov\phi$ of Cod. A. for the corrupt Hebrew reading, 27. This name is further remarkable by the reading $A\sigma ov\mu$ of Cod. B. Compare now the two readings, $Ia\sigma ov\phi$ and $A\sigma ov\mu$. If it is true that they both came from one reading, $Ia\sigma ov\beta$, which corresponds to the corresponding $Ia\sigma ov\beta$, which corresponds to the corresponds of the corresponding $Ia\sigma ov\beta$, which corresponds to the corresponding $Ia\sigma ov\beta$, which corresponds to the corresponding $Ia\sigma ov\beta$.

ponds to "wis; and if by one transcriber the name was altered in Cod. A., by the above rule, to $Ia\sigma ov\phi$; and by another, in Cod. B., it lost the I through the preceding $\kappa a\iota$ (a frequent occurrence, which will be explained in the first Appendix), and receiving μ and then losing the β , according to section No. V., it became $A\sigma ov\mu$; how it confirms all these rules, as well as the reading which is a same and 1 Chron. vii. 1.

The English Bible, we find, has, in these cases again, two forms for the same names. It has in the Old Testament Serug and Peleg for פלג and מרוג; and in the New Testament, following the Greek, it has Saruch and Phalec (Luke iii. 35). But in the Old Testament also, 1 Kings vi. 1, 37, for 77 (Ziv) it has Zif, even with an exceptional f instead of the usual ph. Moreover, there is another change, still less necessary, which the Authorised Version makes, that of the Greek κ into c in the New Testament, as Balac, Cis, Core, etc., for Balak, Kish, Korah in the Old Testament. A. Mekerchus sums up a dissertation upon the κ , saying, "Certum est igitur κ eodem fuisse sono quaecunque littera sequente, et Κικερων pronuntiandum esse Kikeroon." (Silloge, p. 79.) Erasmus goes further, and says, "It is probable that as in Greek so in Latin, c was of the same sound, whatever be the following vowel. (De recta Latini Graecaeque, p. 125.) It is strange, therefore, that when (according to their own principle of spelling names in the New Testament exactly according to

the Greek) the translators rendered $Na\gamma\gamma ai$ Nagge, they should have put a c and not a k for any Greek Kappa.

And now, as this is the last inconsistency of the Authorised Version that I had to consider, I cannot forbear taking the opportunity of reverting to the Revised Version of the New Testament, and saying that, however various the opinions are about its alterations and emendations in general; of the proper names (except in the small matter of the ch, which I pointed out above under No. IX., and a few other trifling matters), all must agree that its corrections are judicious, unobjectionable, and good. Moreover, should it ever be superseded by another revision, it is to be hoped that the nomenclature will not be altered back to what it is in the Authorised Version. Indeed, I may venture to predict that we have not yet arrived at the final fixed, and unalterable forms which Scripture names should have in an English Bible; nor shall we do so till we get the Cheth everywhere distinguished from the Hey, and all the hissing letters and the soft vowel letters far more individualised than they are now, the accents marked according to the Hebrew, uniformity introduced into both Testaments, Raguel and such exceptional forms abolished, and a spelling adopted which shall be as close to the Hebrew in Old Testament names and to the Greek in purely New Testament names, as the diversities of the characters of the languages will permit. The alterations, therefore, of

the names in the Revised Version are a great advance in the right direction. It is a great improvement to have Kish restored in the New Testament for Cis, and Beor for Bosor, Reu for Ragau, etc. But the Latin proverb is perhaps well adhered to, "Festina lente."

In conclusion, two questions are likely to be asked in two different directions.

- (1.) Some will ask whether the preceding explanations cover fully, and reach all the changes which are found in Proper names of the LXX. and of the English Bible? If not, how are the cases that are not affected by them to be accounted for?
- (2.) Others will say, Of what use are all these researches, theories, and labours, when they only concern the forms and shapes of proper names, which, after all, may be changed in many ways without affecting the Text?
- (1.) To the first question we say, No; the preceding rules are not sufficient by themselves either to clear up every variation, or fully to explain those cases to which they partly do apply. They only contemplate names with single changes of Hellenisation, made by the translators. To the single changes may be added multiple changes, which many of the most familiar names of the Bible have undergone. Such are $M\omega\nu\sigma\eta$ s, $Io\nu\delta as$, $I\sigma\alpha\iota as$, $I\eta\sigma\sigma\nu$ s, which, according to the Hebrew, are Moshe, Yehudah, Yeshayah, Yehoshua. These can all be explained by one or more of

the above rules, according to the number of changes that are combined in them. But, although these rules can thus clear up a great number of altered names, they yet leave many untouched, and explain others but partially. For, in addition to all the changes to which they refer, there are many others, that were occasioned by a variety of other causes. First, there were errors or different readings in their Hebrew copies, of which we have very few traces now in ours. It is not my purpose to enter here upon this subject. What can be said upon it, has been said in nearly every good book on Textual Criticism, though sometimes far more has been ascribed to this cause than is due to it. Other causes of variations in names are the dialectic changes of letters, the explanations of which also do not belong to an essay like this, but rather to Greek grammars. Then came the transcribers' alterations and errors, which are the subject of the following Appendix. Above all, a great number of changed unfamiliar names can only be explained as compound changes, being created either by a combination of different kinds of causes, or by a succession of two or more transcribers' errors. A few examples of these we give at the end of the List in the Appendix. Let us take one here: כדרלעמר, Chedorlaomer (Gen. xiv. 1, etc.) is rendered in the LXX. Χοδολλογομορ. Here there was first a Various Reading, or a misreading in the Hebrew. The was read as a 7, Chedodlaomer. Then, by one of the above rules, reading the Ain as a Ghain, another

change was introduced. It became $X \in \delta o \Delta \lambda o \gamma o \mu o \rho$. Lastly, the Δ is easily changed into an Λ ; and this curiously happened to that Δ which came in by mistake for the \neg ; so that name finally appears as $X \in \delta o \lambda \lambda o \gamma o \mu o \rho$.

(2.) As to the second question, of what use a work like this is concerning Proper Names only, we reply, in the first place, suppose it be so, that nothing but names are here explained. Is it nothing to clear up confusion in this direction? Is it of no interest to explain how the translators of the Authorised Version came to put "Raguel" (Num. x. 29) for Reuel (see No. VIII.); or Jesus (Acts vii. 45; Heb. iv. 8) for Joshua (Hebrew Yehoshua); and many other anomalies, of which we could only point out a few as examples, leaving the reader to explain for himself others to which the same rules apply? But we contend, in the next place, that names are not the exclusive objects of this treatise. We have, indeed, so far, confined ourselves to them only. The problems also which we have hitherto set ourselves to solve, referred chiefly to them. Yet let the reader look to the first Appendix, especially to the part relating to transcribers' mistakes. The causes of them are there exposed, I trust, clearly to the understanding of all who can read the Greek letters. But, though there too we say little of any other clerical errors but those in the names; yet will not every one agree that those instances illustrate far more than names only; and that, if none of the former explanations, at least

those there given are important, not only to names, but also to all other words that have suffered similar corruption? This way of solving questions concerning various readings is perhaps indeed not a new one; yet it has hitherto received but little attention, and has never been sufficiently applied. Hardly any one has made the Uncial letters sufficiently answerable for the numberless errors which they have caused.

Why then, it will perhaps now be asked, do we apply this mode of solution chiefly to names, and that only in an Appendix, when, by reason of its wider bearing, it should be the principal part of the work? We answer that we apply it chiefly to names, because no other set of words could speak so strikingly and so positively to the confirmation of it than they. These names were not translations of their originals with strange words of another language, but reproductions letter for letter in Greek. We have the originals; therefore, if we only know how the letters in the two languages were corresponding to each other, then we know what many of the names ought to be in Greek. But we also relegate this portion to the Appendix, because, in many instances, those reproductions were not made to correspond strictly literally from the beginning. The rules of reading were not the same in both languages. Some of the differences were also fluctuating between more than one rule. There were also the rules which, in the Hellenisation of names, operated in other ways than

the mere spelling. All these though interfering with a literal correspondence, created no errors but necessary variations. Hence, before any errors can be deciphered, it is necessary to know these rules, and to distinguish the regular variations which they produced, from the later irregular work of transcribers. Therefore these rules are given first, and then what remains to be said upon the latter, is, I believe, sufficiently explained in the Appendix.

APPENDIX I.

ALTERATIONS AND TRANSCRIBERS' ERRORS.

The explanations given in the preceding pages refer to a system of alterations which were made in names during (and only partly also after) their translation from the Hebrew—even alterations which were necessary or suitable to the nature and constitution of the Greek language. This Appendix contains (A.) a few further remarks upon the work of the $\Delta\iota a\sigma\kappa e\nu a\sigma\tau a\iota$ (i.e., early critical labourers in the Greek text), and (B) a description, illustrated by examples, of some of the principal errors of transcribers which were caused by the ancient mode of writing.

- (A.) The occupation of the Diaskeuastai may be said to have had three departments, the Text, the Words, and the Letters, in each of which they made omissions, additions (or interpolations), and changes, with the objects of either local improvement or general agreement.
- (1.) The Text. Their work in this department lay among phrases, sentences, and sometimes large sections of the Bible (as in the book of Jeremiah, and in the last few chapters of Exodus); but had little or nothing to do with names. The consideration of this part, therefore, does not come within the confines of this treatise.

(2.) The Words. Here the intended object of their meddling was generally that of improving the style, without altering the Text, but often also that of effecting either agreements with the Hebrew or verbal agreements among parallel passages; for instance, in Genesis ii. they seem to have omitted, in several cases, the word $K\nu\rho\iota\sigma\varsigma$ before $\delta\Theta\epsilon\grave{o}\varsigma$, because they thought the phrase to be too often repeated in that chapter. For similar reasons they often added or omitted proper names, or interchanged them with the personal pronoun. Again in 1 Chron. xxvii. 33, there must have been δ Αρχι φιλος for הארכי, " the Archite was companion." There is now ὁ πρωτος φιλος. This change is undoubtedly the work of a tamperer, who thought apxi to come from the Greek word, meaning original or chief. Thus it is, indeed, now with the same name in the parallel passage, 2 Sam. xvi. 16. $A\rho\chi\iota$ is there: but, instead of its being written as a name, it is a prefix; and the phrase is rendered αρχιεταιρος. Moreover, in a similar phrase of 2 Sam. xv. 37, where the Hebrew has רע only, the Alexandrian Codex, in order to make it agree with the preceding passage, renders it by the same expression, αρχιεταιρος.

Now in this and the preceding departments the only distinct proofs of any variations coming from the hands of the Diaskeuastai, and not from the translators, are the various renderings which occur in the different Codices, and the double readings, now called conflate, which are often found in one and the same

Codex. The following two instances of conflate readings among names will suffice as proofs here:

- 1 Chron. xxvi. 7, και Σαβαχια και Ισβακουμ for ימסוכיהו "and Semachiah"; Cod. A. has και σαμαχιας και ιεβακουβ;
- 2 Chron. xxxv. 9, kai Xשעיפיומ
s kai Bavaias for וכנניהו, "Conaniah alse."

In the last example, *Bavaias* probably belongs to the earlier translator, who mistook the \supset for a \supset ; $X\omega\nu\varepsilon\nu ias$ to a later worker, who wished to correct the mistake; and the combination of the two to a third one, who probably found one of the renderings in the margin.

(3.) The Letters. This department is the most important for our purpose, because in it the clearest traces and indications of the doings of the Diaskeuastai are discoverable. Their alterations here are, indeed, often of a character to elude the severest test of the critical analyst; here also alone even the Hebrew sometimes fails us in giving a clue to their work; yet, even in their most approved undertakings, often producing a most thorough and complete reformation in certain items of spelling, numerous vestiges of the ancient spelling remain, through previous corruptions of the words. We have mentioned before (Nos. VII. and IX.), that the H, as a sign of breathing, was shortened into that mark which is now used for the purpose ('), and that traces of the H remain in certain words which have suffered corruption. The same was the case with the κ s, when they were changed for the ξ . An instance of the ancient spelling remains through a mistake in Num. xxxiii. 24, where $\epsilon \kappa$

Σαρσαφαρ is evidently a corruption of $\epsilon \kappa s$ Αρσαφαρ, which stands for γ שמדת שפר.

It is evident that these remnants of the ancient mode of spelling have a peculiar value with regard to the Septuagint, or to the parts of it in which they are found. They cannot but bear testimony to the great antiquity of the version, as well as to the extreme literalness with which it was originally made. But they also remind us of the English Bible, which has also preserved, through oversight, some traces of a former mode of English spelling; for instance, in Num. xxvi. 44, "Jesui" and "Jesuites" for "ye", Jishvi, are relies of the time when u and v were written alike. In one place "ye" stands for "the," as a witness that in former years this was the usual form of writing the definite article.

Again in the LXX. some dabbler seems to have made it his business to add suffixes to names which had none before; and these additions, too, we can detect in some cases in which they were not admissible except after the corruption of the name; for instance, in 1 Chron. xxvii. 30, $A\beta$ ias stands for אוביל. This must have been originally $A\beta$ i λ or $A\nu\beta$ i λ , to which no s without another vowel could be affixed. But it got corrupted into $A\beta$ ia; and then an s was added, and the name became $A\beta$ ias. Also in 2 Chron. xi. 18, $A\beta$ iyaiav stands for אבירול. This must have been $A\beta$ iHai λ , then $A\beta$ iyaia, which always stands for $A\beta$ iBail; then, with the suffix in the accusative case, $A\beta$ iyaiav. (See also 1 Sam. xxv.

39, 40; 2 Sam. iii. 3; iv. 25). Further, vowels were often interchanged, as $a\iota$ and ϵ , probably because both were pronounced alike. Instances of this were given in No. VII. Here we give a few more instances of this interchange occurring in names:

Eλαμ for מִילִּט, Ailam, which should be Αιλαμ. Ελων for אַילון, Elon, which should be Αιλων.

On the other hand, we find in

- 2 Sam. iii. 5, Aıyal for עגלה, Eglah, instead of Eyla.
- 2 Sam. xxiii. 25, Σαιμα for ΠΩΨ', Shammah, instead of Σεμα.

(B.) We come, then, now to the transcribers' mistakes. Many mistakes are made by transcribers, for which there is no cause or reason in the exemplar. There is no need to waste time in describing them. We only give a few instances of Transposition of Letters in the first List of examples. But most mistakes found in the LXX., as probably in all ancient works, are due to the peculiar mode of writing of those times. The ancient MSS, were written with Uncial Letters, in continuous lines, without stop or accent. The junction of words, without any mark of division between them, has, in many cases, been the cause of addition of letters to some words, and of omission from others. One instance will here suffice. For , וניה Vaniah, Ezra x. 36, Cod. B., has Ovovavia. The first ov is undoubtedly taken from the preceding verse, and represents the last ו of כלוהו, "Chelluh." Sometimes also letters at the beginning or end of words were doubled, and the addition thus obtained was added to the neighbouring word. Or, if of two successive words

the first ended with the same letter with which the second began, the letter was written only once between them, and so caused an omission in one of the two. All this is sufficiently illustrated in the second and third Lists of examples. But the most remarkable variations that are found in the MSS, are those which have originated in the similar shapes of several letters in the Uncial Alphabet. Through these resemblances, errors in writing and spelling sprang up, not only at the extremities, but also in the middle of words: whereby the words assumed the appearances of others totally different from them, and often changed the whole meaning of sentences also. A few instances of these errors in words that are not names, gathered from Tischendorff's "Vetus Testamentum Græce," 1880, will here suffice.

Lev. xiv. 42, Cod. A., stepous for Μιπά, "other," should be as Cod. Β., ετερουs.

Lev. xxii. 11, Cod. A., εργον for בתם, "bread," should be as Cod. B., αρτον.

Lev. xxv. 27, Cod. A., επι for ישני, "years," should be as Cod. B., επι.

Dr. Frankel (Historisch Kritische, § 18) is mistaken when he asserts that at the end of names finishing with vowels, certain letters were added, and sometimes letters were omitted. Except the additions of Greek suffixes, as explained above, nothing was added or omitted systematically. Transcribers might, by mistake, here and there have done the one or the other. But most of the examples that he gives, can be explained by changes of letters. It is evident then that these changes are of great importance, and should be

well studied and sought out. I believe that many difficult passages in the LXX. and New Testament will only be cleared up by discoveries of such errors; and that sometimes these errors, when discovered, will prove to have been the sole cause of obscurities. which, till then, had eluded every attempt at solution by other means. Therefore, to show the manner and varieties in which they occur, we give fourthly an Uncial Alphabet, followed, fifthly, by a copious List of examples in names, in which both the errors and the corrections are exhibited, by means of these Uncial letters, in the following way. Though, in the MSS. the Uncials, not being what we call Capitals, were used for the whole of every word, and distinguished nothing, because no other letters were used beside them; in our examples, in order to show the precise nature and place of an error intended to be illustrated, these characters are used both in the original Greek word and in the alteration only on the exact spot on which the error occurs. In the original words they are used for those letters that are supposed to have been lost in the change, whether they were at the beginning, or middle, or end of the word; and in the alterations, they are put for those that came in by mistake. The remaining letters, that are supposed to have continued unchanged, and are the same in both words, are given in the usual form of cursive letters, with Capitals at the beginning. Uncials are also put in a marginal column, in alphabetical order; and the examples, singly or in sets, are

arranged in the same order; but so that the letters which marked the correction in the original word (not the error) should correspond to those in the margin. Examples, with two consecutive letters, both changed in combination or otherwise, form sets by themselves, and, together with their marginal letters, are given only once. Some sets I could have made much larger than they are; but I confined myself to a few examples in each. These were carefully chosen, with a view to exhibit in the fewest lines the greatest variety of changes that could occur under the same letters. Yet, even so, this List is not as complete as I myself wished it to be. I plead want of time, in the midst of ministerial labours, in excuse for defects. But I also hope that, such as it is, it will sufficiently answer the purpose of furnishing a clear general view of the way in which errors have taken place by mistakes of Letters.

The internal arrangement of the examples is this: The reference is put first. If the error occurs only in one Codex, that Codex is signified in the next place. Then follows the name in Hebrew and English, then the error in Greek, and then the name as it should be in the same language.

Lastly, to complete the subject, I give, sixthly, a few examples, to show how consecutive changes (not counting Hellenisation as one) are supposed to have taken place; and how the present forms of some names are the final results of several errors following each other.

I.—Transposition of Letters.

Gen. x. 3, and 1 Chron. i. 6, Θοργαμα for הגרמה, Τοgarmah, Θογαρμα.

Gen. x. 7, Cod. A., Σαβακαθα for ΝΟΠΟΟ, Sabtecha, Σαβαθακα.

Num. xxvi. 35/39, Tavax for inn, Tahan, Taxav.

Deut. iii. 9, Σανιωρ for "", Sirion, Σαριων.

Ezra ii. 55, Φαδουρα for NTIDD, Peruda, Φαρουδα.

Ezra x. 33, Cod. B., Zαδαβ for 721, Zabad, Zαβαδ.

Esther ix. 9, Cod. B., Ζαβουθαιον for ΝΠΙ', Vajezatha, Βουζαθαιον.

II.—Omission of Letters.

- Gen. xlvi. 10, Cod. B., και Αχειν for ויכין, "and Jachin," an I merged into the και.
- Gen. xlvi. 14, Cod. A., και Αλοηλ for ויחלאל, "and Jahleel," an I merged into the και.
- Deut. iii. 10, εως Έλχα for אָר סלכה, "unto Salehah," an Σ merged into the εως.
- Neh. x. $\frac{2}{2}$, Cod. B., vios Apaia for שריה, Seraiah, the Σ made into vios.
- 1 Chron. vii. 3, Cod. B., יורחיה בני יורחיה, "sons of Izrahiah," I merged into שנט.

III.—Addition of Letters.

- Gen. xlvi. 12, και Ιεμουηλ for יחכור, "and Hamul," I of και repeated.

 Num. i. 10, Cod. A., υιος Σεμιουδ for בן עמיהוד, "son of Ammihud," Σ of υιος repeated.
- Num. xxi. 24, στι Ιαζηρ for "Y' , "for strong was," was probably στι Αζ ην.
- Num. xxxiii. 24, Cod. A., εκ Σαρσαφαρ for מהר "מהר", "from Mount Shapher," was no doubt originally ΕΚΣ Αρσαφαρ.
- Josh. xv. 3, Cod. B., eis Sapada for https:// to Adar,'' Σ of eis repeated.
- Josh. xxi. 32, Cod. B., την Νεμμαθ for ΠΩΠ ΠΝ, Hammoth, N of την repeated.
- Josh. xix. 27, Cod. A., Ενγαι for 'CL', "to the valley," εν Γαι joined.
- Josh. xix. 29, Cod. B., Απολεβ for ЭΠΠΩ, "from the coast," απ'Οβελ joined, and the last three letters transposed.

- 1 Chron. vi. 11, Καινααθ for ΠΠΙ), "and Nahath," και Νααθ joined.
- 1 Kings xxii. 26, Cod. B., προς Σεμηρ for אל אמן, "unto Amon," Σ of προς repeated (compare 2 Chron. xviii. 25).

IV.—THE UNCIAL ALPHABET.

A, B or B, Γ, Δ, € or E, Θ, Z, H, I, K, Λ, M, N, Ξ, Ο, Π, P or P, C or E, T, Y, Φ, X, Ψ, ω.

V.—CHANGE OF LETTERS.

- A Gen. xlvi. 9, Cod. A., for N125, Phallu, ΦαλλουΔ, ΦαλλουΑ.
 - Always (12 times) for אביהוא, Abihu, ΑβιουΔ, ΑβιουΑ (compare Abihud, 1 Chron. viii. 3).
 - Ezra ii. 61, Cod. B., for הביה, Habaiah, Λαβεια, Ααβεια.
- ΑΛ Gen. x. 14, for D'Π DD, Casluhim, ΧασΜωνιειμ, ΧασΑΛωνιειμ.
 - Lev. x. 4, for איטאל, Mishael, ΜισαΔΑη, ΜισαΑΛη.
 - Josh. xv. 28, Cod. A., for חצר שועל, Hazar-shual, ΑσαρσουΛΑ, ΑσαρσουΑΛ.
- B Gen. xiv. 2, for Σίν, Shinab, Σένναα P, Σένναα B.
- Γ Gen. xxii. 24, for Dnl, Gaham, Taaμ, Γααμ.
 - 1 Chron. i. 40, Cod. B., for עיבל, Ebal, Ταιβηλ, Γαιβηλ.
 - Num. xxxiv. 28, Cod. B., for עמיהוד, Ammihud, Ιαμιουδ, Γαμιουδ.
 - Num. xiii. 7, Cod. B., for κι, Igal, ΙΛααλ, ΙΓααλ.
 - 1 Chron. viii. 36, Cod. B., for אלמח, Alemeth, Εαλαιμαθ, Γαλεμαθ (as Cod. A.).
- ΓΙ Num. xxi. 20, Cod. A., for אולה, "the valley," ΝαΠην, ΗαΓΙην. Num. xxi. 20, Cod. B., for אולה, "the valley," ΙαΝην, ΗαΓΙην.
- Δ 1 Chron. vi. ²⁹/₄₄, Cod. B., for 'ULF', Abdi, AβAι, AβΔι.
 - 1 Chron. vii. 37, Cod. B., for הוד, Hod, ΩA , $\Omega \Delta$.
 - Gen. xiv. 1, etc., for כדרלעמר, Chedorlaomer, ΧοδοΛλογομορ, ΧοδοΔλογομορ (mistaking א for א.).
- ΔA Gen. xiv. 2, for ברע, Bera, ΒαΛΛα, ΒαΔΑα (mistaking אור דוד, for אויים).
 - € Gen. xlvi. 9, Cod. B., for אוב, Phallu, ΦαλλοC, Φαλλο€.
 - 1 Chron. i. 38, Cod. A., for שעיר, Seir, צ $\eta\Theta$ וף, צ $\eta\in$ וף.
 - 1 Chron. iii. 18, Cod. B., for הושמע, Hoshama, ΩσαμαΘ, ΩσαμαΕ,
 - Θ Always (12 times) for Π υστυπ, Ish-bosheth, IΘ Θ σ Θ Θ Θ , IC Θ σ Θ Θ Θ .

- Z Gen. xxii. 21, Cod. A., for γγ, Huz, ΩΞ, ΩΖ.
 Gen. xxii. 21, for γγ, Buv Ξ, Buv Ξ, Buv Ζ.
 1 Chron, viii. 18, Cod. B., for γγ, Jezliah, IεΞλιας, IεΖλιας.
 - T Chron. vin. 18, Cod. B., for ΠΝ'27', Jezhan, 1ε±λίας, 1εΔλίας. Gen. x. 14, for CCC Casluhim, ΧασΜωΝιειμ, ΧασΑΛωΗιειμ.
- H Gen. x. 14, for ΔΥΠΣΟΣ, Casluhim, ΧασΜωΝιειμ, ΧασΑΛωΗιειμ. Gen. xxxvi. 32, for Τίπλπ. Dinhabah, ΔενΝαβα, ΔενΗαβα. Num. xxvi. ²¹/₃₇, Cod. B., for Τίπλπ, Hamul, ΙαμουΝ, ΗαμουΛ.
- Gen. x. 11, Cod. A., for ΠΠΠΠ, Rehoboth, ΡοωβωC, ΡοωβωΘ.
 Josh. xv. 42, Cod. A., for ΝΠΠ, Εther, ΑΦερ, ΑΘερ.
 1 Chron. i. 6, Cod. A., for ΓΙΠΠ, Riphath, ΡιφαΘ, ΡιφαΘ.
 1 Chron. vii. 31, Cod. A., for ΠΠΠΠ, Βίτzavith, ΒερζαιΘ, ΒερζαιΘ (Authorised Version follows Chethiv).
- IA Ezra x. 21, Cod. B., for מעשיה, Maaseiah, MasaHA, MasaIA.
- IT Gen. x. 4, Cod. B., for החים, Kittim, KHTIOI, KITTIOI.
- Α Gen. x. 19, for "Σ", Lasha, Δασα, Λασα. Gen. xxxvi. 36, Cod. B., for איטט", Samlah, ΣαμαΔα, ΣαμαΛα. 1 Chron. i. 47, Cod. A., for איטט", Samlah, ΣαμΑα, ΣαμΑα. Neh. iii. 25, Cod. B., for አ. Palal, ΦαλαΧ, ΦαλαΛ.
- ΛΛ 1 Chron. iv. 17, Cod. B., for 17, Jalon, IaMwv, IaΛΛων.
- Λ€ 1 Chron. i. 32, Cod. A., for D'N? —— ΑCωμειν, Λ€ωμειν.
- M Num. xxxiv. 20, for Shemuel, ΣαΛΑμιηλ, ΣαΜμιηλ.
- MA Josh. xvii. 9, Cod. B., for אַרים, "these cities," ΙαριΗΛ τερεμινθος, ΙαριΜΑ τερεμινθος (reading ערימה אלה).
- MI Neh. vii. 7, Cod. B., for רעמיה, Raamiah, PeeAMa, PeeMIa.
- N Josh. xiii. 17, Cod. A., for איברן, Dibon, ΔαιβωΡ, ΔαιβωΝ. Josh. xv. 55, Cod. B, for אינון, Maon, ΜαωΡ, ΜαωΝ. Gen. xxv. 2, Cod. B., for איבר, Medan, ΜαδαΑ, ΜαδαΝ. 1 Chron. i. 32, Cod. B., for אינון, Medan, ΜαδαΜ, ΜαδαΝ.
- ¥ Gen. xxv. 2, Cod. B., for יקשן, Jokshan, IεΖαν, Iε ¥αν. Josh. xi. 1, for אמשא, Achshaph, AZιφ, A ¥ιφ.
- Num. xxxiii. 24, for הררה, Haradah, ΧαραδαΘ, ΧαραδαΘ.
 Sam. ii. 9, for האשורי, "the Ashurites," Θασιρι, Οασιρι.
 Neh. iii. 9, for הור, Hur, Coup, Ooup.
- 00 ו Chron. iii. 18, Cod. A., for אושמע, Hoshama, Ιωσαμω, ΗωσαμΟ6.
- Π Gen. xlvi. 21, for בים, Muppim, ΜαΜφιμ, ΜαΠφιμ. Josh. xv. 52, Cod. B., for ארב, Arab, ΑιρεΜ, ΑιρεΠ, or Αιρεμβ. Josh. xix. 33, Cod. B., for אמהל, "from Heleph," ΜοολαΜ, ΜοολαΠ.

- P Josh. xi. 1, Cod. B., for juncu, Shimfon, ΣυμΟων, ΣυμΡων.
 Gen. xxxvi. 43, Cod. B., for συν, Iram, ΖαΦων, ΓαΡωμ.
 Num. xxxiv. 27, Cod. A., for συσικ, Ahihud, ΑχιωΒ, ΑχιωΡ (mistaking σ for σ).
 Josh. xv. 58, Cod. B., for συσικ, ΓεδδωΡ.
- C Gen. xlvi. 17, Cod. B., for "", Isui, ΙΕουΑ, ΙCουΙ.

 Num. i. 5, Cod. A., for "ΙΝ", Shedeur, εδιουρ, Cδιουρ.

 Neh. vii. 55, Cod. B., for DIPII, Barkos, ΒαρκουΕ, ΒαρκουΕ

 Neh. iii. 10, for ΨΊΣΠ, Hattush, ΑπτουΘ, ΑπτουΕ.

 1 Chron. vi. 38, Cod. B., for ΨΊΣ, Amasai, ΑμαΘι, ΑμαCι.
- T Exod. vi. 22, for 'ADD, Zithri, ΣεΓρει, ΣεΓρει.
- Y 1 Chron. i. 25, Cod. B., for אס, Reu, PayaN, PayaY.
- Φ Gen. x. 26, Cod. B., for ק'ב'', Sheleph, Σαλεθ, Σαλεφ. Exod. vi. 24, for קבארא, Abiasaph, ΑβιασαΡ, ΑβιασαΦ. l Chron. ii. 47, Cod. B., for קשני, Shaaph, Σαγαφ. l Chron. iv. 12, Cod. B., for אבית הבית, Beth-rapha, ΒαθραΙαφ. ΒαθραΦαν.

VI.—Successive Changes.

- Num. xxxii. 5, Cod. A., Αταρων for MINDY, probably first ΑταροΘ, then ΑταροΟ, Αταρων, Αταρων.
- Josh. x. 3, Cod. B., ΕΛαμ for מווה, probably first AlAaμ, then AlΛaμ (Cod. A.), then ΕΛαμ.
- Josh. xiii. 12, Cod. A., ΝεCδραειμ for ΥΓΤΝΙ, probably first εν € δραειμ, then Νε€δραειμ, ΝεCδραειμ.
- Josh xv. 4, Cod. B., Σελμωναν for ΠΙΝΙΣΣ, probably first Ασεμωνα (Cod. A.), then Σελμωνα, Σελμωναν.
- Josh, xv. 31, Cool. B., ΣεΘεννακ for ΠΙΟΙΙ, probably first ΣενCεναΧ, then ΣενΘεναΚ, ΣεΘενναΚ (mistaking π for Π),
- Josh. xv. 61, Cod. B., Αιχιοζα for ΠΟΟΟ, probably first Cοχιχα (Cod. A.), then €οχιζα, Αιχιοζα.
- Josh. xv. 62, Cod. B., ΣαΔων for ΓΙΣΟ (salt), probably first αΔων, (Cod. A.), then ΑΔων, ΣαΔων with Σ from πολεις.
- Kings xvi. 18, αντρον for jind, probably first Αρμων, then ΑΜρον. ΑΝΤρον.
- Chron. iv. 5, Cod. B., ΘοαΔα for ¬Ν΄>¬¬, probably first €οΛαα, then ΘοΔαα. ΘοαΔα.
- 2 Peter ii. 15, Βοσορ for Σίγι, probably first ΒΕωρ, then ΒΕΟΟρ, ΒΟΟΟρ.

APPENDIX II.

2 Peter ii. 15.

In this verse we read "Balaam, the son of Bosor." Who is Bosor? The father of Balaam was Beor; why is he here called Bosor? The best Greek MSS. have $Bo\sigma o\rho$; Cod. 8. $B\epsilon\omega o\rho\sigma o\rho$; only two Greek MSS., one MS. of the Vulgate, and three ancient Versions, have $B\epsilon\omega\rho$, and are followed in this by Drs. Westcott and Hort, and by the Revised Version of the New Testament. This reading then is a Scriptural difficulty of long standing, and commentators have spent much ingenuity in accounting for it. Some of their theories seem certainly conclusive, and unobjectionable; yet there is a feeling behind each and all, as many as I have met hitherto, that somehow they do not satisfy. In briefly investigating these theories, I divide them into two kinds, which I shall call Word-theories and Letter-theories.

- I.—The word-theories are those which suggest that the word Bosor does not stand for Beor, but for something else.
- (1.) There is an old one by Grotius, which advocates that Bosor is a corruption of the name Pethor (Num. xxii. 5), Cod. B. Φαθουρα, Cod. A. Βαθουρα.

But such a corruption could only have been made either by transcribers or by the Apostle himself. If by the first, then it is difficult to see how they could have done it from either of the two readings given

above. If by the latter, then we must imagine, what is extremely unlikely, that it originated in some provincialism with which the Apostle spoke, and which he was in the habit of committing to writing also. Above all, the great difficulty is to suppose a substitution of the name of the place for that of the father. It is true that the words "the son," which are printed in Italics in the English Bible, are not found in the Greek. Yet it is held by the best Greek scholars that "Balaam, of Bosor" means "Balaam, the son of Bosor," and not "Balaam of the place of Bosor," which would be feminine in gender and not masculine. It is, in fact, like many similar expressions; for instance, Matt. x. 2, 3, "James of Zebedee," and "James of Alpheus," in both of which "of" signifies "the son of." This theory, therefore, is now generally relinquished by commentators.

- (2.) Another theory is, that Balaam's father had two names. All we can say to this is that there is no trace of it in the Old Testament.
- (3.) Another word-theory is that "Bosor" is the Hebrew word which means flesh, and that the Apostle is thereby making a mystical allusion either to Balaam's own besetting sin, or to the temptations which he cast before Israel, or to both. He uses, then, the Hebrew word flesh to signify carnal lusts.

But, in the first place, it has to be proved that this Hebrew word is used with this signification. Generally, when "flesh" in Hebrew has a spiritual or mystical meaning, it is that of weakness and transitoriness. St. Peter himself quotes from the Old Testament, "All flesh is as grass" (1 Peter i. 24). But is it ever used to signify carnality, as the Greek $\sigma a \rho \xi$ does? Even if it is, there is yet the difficulty to explain why, in this particular place, he brought in the Hebrew word rather than the Greek. (Compare 1 Peter ii. 11; iii. 18, 21; iv. 1, 2; 2 Peter ii. 10, 18.)

- II.—The Letter-theories. These theories, whilst taking for granted that the Apostle meant "Beor," undertake to explain how he came to write "Bosor."
- (1.) One of the oldest of these suppositions is that "Bosor" was a way of writing "Beor," on account of the y, with which it is spelt in Hebrew. Some suggested that, according to a peculiarity of the Galilean dialect, which betrayed Peter on a memorable occasion (Matt. xxvi. 73), this letter was pronounced like s. Schleusner attributes it to the Greeks, saying, "mutata litera y in σ ex more Græcorum, non tam ad faciliorem pronunciationem, ut quidam opinati sunt."

But if this were so, whichever party you ascribe it to, we ought to have had also for Balaam Balasam, and for Gomorrha (v. 6) Somorrha. Both these names are found in this same chapter, and both are spelt with the Ain in Hebrew. No; this letter seems indeed to have had two sounds, corresponding to those of the Ain and Ghain in Arabic; but I fail to find a trace of its ever being pronounced like s, either

generally or in any province. Moreover, as I observed before, it is not likely that, whatever provincialism Peter manifested in conversation, he exhibited the same in writing also.

(2.) It is contended that, between Hebrew and Aramaic, the letters y and z often interchange; and, as the z has no equivalent among the Greek letters, it is by Hellenistic writers represented by s. "Beor," therefore, was first, according to the Aramaic dialect, pronounced "Botsor," and then, according to Hellenistic usage, rendered in Greek "Bosor."

The objection to this theory is that, while all dictionaries agree in stating that the Hebrew 2 is changed into the Aramaic 2, they do not support the assertion that the Hebrew 2 is changed into the Aramaic 2.

(3.) One more theory I mention, and it is this. The Hebrew letters \mathfrak{P} and \mathfrak{P} look so much alike, that the Apostle mistook the one for the other; and, therefore, instead of Beor, he read Botsor, which, as I said before, could only be $Bo\sigma o\rho$ in Greek.

But what does this imply? I believe that the Apostle, like Timothy, and like most Jewish children abroad in our days, had "from a child" known the Holy Scriptures. But this theory implies that he did not remember who Balaam's father was; and that, without any particular necessity to have the father's name, he opened the MS. roll of the Pentateuch to find it out; and then made a mistake in reading and copying.

III.—The solution I am proposing is not a new one. It is one that has already been suggested by number-less writers upon the subject. It is the first that is, I believe, in the mind of every Christian before he sees a Commentary; and is, undoubtedly, assumed by Westcott and Hort, and by the Revisers of the New Testament in their works. It is, that the Apostle did not write "Bosor," but that he meant "Beor," and wrote "Beor," and that it suffered corruption in transcription. But if many have agreed upon this, I know not one who has ever explained, or tried to explain, how that corruption took place.

I propose, therefore, in the remainder of this paper, as far as I can, to supply this desideratum. First, we must ask what letters are required in Greek to represent "Beor," so as to correspond to the Hebrew spelling of it. This leads us to several solutions, which may all be conceived to be possible, though none of them have, to my knowledge, ever been advanced by anyone before. The reply, that immediately suggests itself, is that the word must begin with B, must end with ρ , and must have two or three vowels in the middle, which, to a certain extent, may vary in kind. For even in the LXX, the name is in Cod. B. $B\epsilon\omega\rho$, and in Cod. A. Baiwp. The first of these is indeed the most apposite; the second is one of those several variations which are admissible without spoiling the name. It is possible, then, that the Apostle wrote Bo, and another vowel, which was changed into σ , and then op. We have now only to find out what

that middle vowel was that was changed into s. An o is sometimes thus changed; for instance, Deut. xxi. 5, Cod. A., סיסשמדנ מטדשע for ביהם, which should be στοματι αυτων; also Ex. vi. 23, Cod. A., Αβισουρ for אביהוא, Abihu. The reason is that one form of the s, in the Uncial Alphabet, is very much like our capital C; so that an o only wants a small opening on the right hand side to look like their s. But, as we cannot think that the Apostle would spell the name with three O's, we find, upon further inquiry, that ϵ and ς are often interchanged. (See the List above). The reason of this is that the Epsilon was written like the Sigma, only with a little tongue in the middle, like the tongue of a bell. That little tongue could easily have been omitted by a transcriber, and the Epsilon became a Sigma. Therefore, one explanation might be that Bosop is a corruption of $Bo\epsilon o\rho$.

Another, not impossible solution, is that the Apostle wrote $Bo\Gamma o\rho$, upon the *Ghain* principle upon which Gomorrha is written. It will then be easily seen that a little stroke, added at the bottom of the Γ , makes it like the square Sigma of the Uncial Alphabet; and turns the name into $Bo\sigma o\rho$.

But, thirdly, I go further, and, as I intimated above, I say that the Apostle really spelt the name in the most orthodox way in which it is spelt in the LXX., and in Westcott and Hort's Greek New Testament, $B\epsilon\omega\rho$. But the change was effected in the following way. The *Omega* in the Uncial Alphabet is like two

circles joined together; indeed, it was originally made up of two O's. This Omega here was divided into two parts, one of which was a ready-made round Sigma, and the other an O. Thus $B \epsilon \omega \rho$ became first Bεσορ. In a similar way the ω in ως, Deut. xxxii. 8, was divided into ov in Cod. A., and made ovs, which created nonsense in the passage; whilst the $o\epsilon$ in Ιωσαμοε (1 Chron. iii. 18, Cod. A.) and in Zavoe (Neh. iii. 13) were contracted into ω, Ιωσαμω, Ζανω. Then, in $B\epsilon\sigma\rho\rho$, the Epsilon which, from what I said before, was always liable to different changes, in course of time easily became an o, and completed the Bosop, which is now found in the great majority of MSS, with overwhelming authority. But another change took place in Cod. 8. This reading Bosop was conflated with the original $B\epsilon\omega\rho$, and then corrupted into $B \in \omega \circ \rho \sigma \circ \rho$.

ERRATUM.

Fage 37, line 11, for Ασυγκρατος read Ασυγκριτος.

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